

THE READER

A REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 97, Vol. IV.

Saturday, November 5, 1864.

{ Price Fourpence;
Stamped, Fivepence.

PARIS.—AGENT FOR THE READER,
MR. J. ROTHSCHILD, Rue de Buci, 14, who will receive Subscriptions and forward Books intended for Review.

GERMANY.—Mr. F. A. BROCKHAUS,
Leipzig, having been appointed Agent for Leipzig and Northern Germany, it is requested that intending Subscribers will send their names to him. Books for Review may also be forwarded to him for enclosure in his Weekly Parcel.

PRUSSIA.—Messrs. ASHER & CO.,
Berlin Agents for THE READER, will receive the names of Subscribers, and take charge of Books intended for Review.

NORTH OF EUROPE.—Messrs. ONCKEN,
10, grosser Barstrasse, Hamburg, will supply THE READER, receive Books intended for Review, and forward Communications for the Editor.

INDIA: MADRAS.—Messrs. GANTZ
Brothers, 175, Mount Road, Madras, will register names of Subscriber on account of THE READER. Annual Subscription, including postage, 13 rupees.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, GRACECHURCH STREET,
LONDON, E.C.
QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

At the ANNUAL MEETING of the Proprietors, held at Liverpool, on the 27th October, 1864, BERNARD HALL, Esq., Chairman of the Company, in the Chair, the Directors' Report for the year stated:—

That the Fire Premiums for the Year amounted to	£101,085
Being an INCREASE over the preceding year of	£30,785
That 552 Life Policies were issued for	£205,088
Being an INCREASE over the preceding year of	£57,506
That the New Life Premiums were	£6,371
Being an INCREASE over the preceding year of	£2,421
That the Life Income was	£23,531
And that upwards of 60 PER CENT. of the ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS was added to the Life Fund.	
That the SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL was increased to	£1,876,720
That the PAID-UP CAPITAL was increased to	£187,072
That after providing for all outstanding Claims, THE FIRE RESERVE WOULD STAND AT	£114,312
Making the Funds in hand, after providing for the Dividend.	£343,413

A Dividend was declared of 2s. per Share, being 10 PER CENT. on the Paid-up Capital.

The Chairman, in his address to the Shareholders, drew their attention to the following unusual advantage afforded, among others, to Life Assurers by this Company:—

The OUTSIDE EXPENDITURE for the General Management of the Company, chargeable to the LIFE DEPARTMENT, is ABSOLUTELY RESTRICTED by the Deed of Settlement to TEN PER CENT. of the Net Life Income. This most important restriction shows that the INTERESTS of the PARTICIPATING POLICY HOLDERS are closely watched and carefully attended to by the Company. Attention is especially called to this point, as the proportion of premiums expended for management MUST LARGELY INFLUENCE PROFITS and BONUSES.

The Life Bonus declared in 1863 averaged 46 per Cent. of the Premiums paid by the assured, and was in some cases as high as 75 per Cent.

J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, General Manager.
JOHN E. LEYLAND, Secretary.

TEMPERANCE PERMANENT LAND AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

PERSONS HAVING CASH TO INVEST

Should examine the Prospectus of this Society. Depositors are guaranteed a fixed rate of interest—5 per cent. per annum—payable half-yearly. Principal withdrawable at a few days' notice. Investing members have profit credited to them yearly; those holding completed shares receive profit half-yearly. The profit credited to members during the past ten years has been at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum.

PERSONS WANTING MONEY

Can have advances on Freehold or Leasehold Property for any period of years not exceeding fifteen, the mortgage being redeemable by equal monthly instalments. Interest (in addition to a small premium), 5 per cent. on the balance each year.

Apply to HENRY J. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

OFFICES—34, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

NOTE.—Three hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling have been advanced on house property alone.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Every description of Banking Business conducted with South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, and also by Agency with New Zealand, upon current terms with the respective Colonies.

WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.

London, 54, Old Broad Street, E.C.

HERCULES FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited), 94, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.—NON-TARIFF FIRE INSURANCE, NEW PLAN OF ASSURING SECOND-CLASS LIVES. See Prospectus.

Agents are required on liberal terms.

SAMUEL J. SHRUBB, Manager and Secretary.

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.—THE
INTRODUCTORY LECTURE (open to the Public) will be delivered by T. HEWITT KEY, M.A., F.R.S., at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, on MONDAY, November 14th, at 4 p.m. precisely. Subject:—"The Verbs signifying 'to be' in the Indo-European family: their One Origin and Primitive Meaning."

MINING AND MINERALOGY.—
ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, JERMYN STREET.—MR. WARINGTON W. SMYTH, M.A., F.R.S., will commence Courses of Forty Lectures on MINERALOGY, at One o'clock, and Sixty Lectures on MINING, at Half past Three o'clock, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, to be continued on each succeeding Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Monday, at the same hour. Fee for each course, £4.
TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

WINTER EXHIBITION, 120, Pall Mall.
—The TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of CABINET PICTURES by LIVING BRITISH ARTISTS is NOW OPEN from 9.30 to 5 p.m. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

HOLMAN HUNT'S PICTURES.
"London Bridge on the Night of the Marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales," and "The Afterglow in Egypt," together with Robert B. Martineau's Picture, "The Last Day in the Old Home," are now ON VIEW, at the NEW GALLERY, 16, Hanover Street, Regent Street, from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night. Admission during the day from Nine till Seven, One Shilling; and in the evening from Seven till Ten, Sixpence.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

PROFESSIONAL AGENCY.

MR. J. B. LANGLEY, M.R.C.S., &c.
(King's Coll.), continues to give his Personal and prompt Attention to every kind of negotiation between Medical, Legal, or other Professional Men. The business is conducted with the most careful regard to the interests of Clients, and the Fees moderate. No charge made to Enquirers or Purchasers. Partnerships and Practices in Law and Medicine always on the Register. Highest references given.

PROFESSIONAL AGENCY OFFICES, 50, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

CLERICAL, & SCHOLASTIC AGENCY
OFFICES,

78, BOROUGH ROAD, S.E.

The Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, Heads of Families, and Principals of Schools are respectfully informed that they can always be provided, free of charge, and at a few hours' notice, with Tutors, Curates, Secretaries, Governesses, Companions, and Lady Housekeepers. Undeniable references required before placing names upon the Register, so that Employers may accept an introduction from these Offices as a guarantee of the respectability and good faith of the applicant. Advertisements and Schools disposed of. Pupils introduced.
Mr. E. HARRIS, Superintendent.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

10, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.—DIRECTORS: Chairman—CHARLES HARWOOD, Esq., F.S.A., Judge of the County Court of Kent, and Recorder of Shrewsbury.—Deputy Chairman—JOHN CHURCHILL, Esq.—Every description of Life Assurance.—Annual Income, £130,000. The Reserved Fund exceeds Half a Million.

JESSE HOBSON, Secretary.

REDUCED SCALE OF INTEREST.

MONEY, without the Expense of Life
Assurance or Preliminary Fees.—The REAL and PERSONAL ADVANCE COMPANY (Limited) advance LOANS, from £10 to £1000, repayable by instalments, upon Personal Security, Reversions, Bills of Sale, Dock Warrants, Deposit of Deeds, Leases, &c.—Apply at 2, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C., from 9 to 6 daily; Saturdays 9 to 4. Forms gratis.—P. J. HARVEY, Secretary.

GREAT NORTHERN CEMETERY AND FUNERAL COMPANY.—This Company undertake Funerals of all Classes, by RAILWAY or ROAD, at Fixed Charges.

WORKING MAN'S FUNERAL, Complete £1. 14s. 6d.

Other Funerals from £2. 15s. to £16. 16s. and upwards.

MORTUARY at the Company's PRIVATE RAILWAY STATION, YORK ROAD, KING'S CROSS, for the deposit of bodies FREE OF CHARGE.

Books of Prices and further particulars may be had of any of the Company's Agents, and at the

OFFICES:—122, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

"What has long been wanted."—Times, Sept. 1861.

NOTICE.—THE SLANG DICTIONARY;
or, the Words, Phrases, and "Fast" Expressions of High and Low Society, an entirely new Work, embodying the small volume issued in 1859, and giving four times as much matter, is ready this day at all Booksellers, 8vo., price 6s. 6d.; by post, 7s., pp. 325. JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN, Piccadilly, London.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A CLERGYMAN, M.A.

of Cambridge, residing near Richmond, experienced in Tuition, and possessing highly satisfactory Testimonials, is desirous of meeting with a Pupil. Address—BETA, HISCOCKS and Son's Library, Richmond, Surrey.

WESTERN FIRE OFFICE (LIMITED).

WESTERN LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

CHIEF OFFICES—3, Parliament Street, London, and 77, King Street, Manchester.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., forwarded post free.

ARTHUR SCRATCHLEY, M.A.,

General Manager and Actuary.

Private Agents Wanted.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict., Cap. 9.

1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.

Every description of LIFE ASSURANCE Business transacted at the lowest rates of Premium consistent with security.

The various Tables, some of which are peculiar to this Company, have been studiously adapted to the requirements of every class of Assurers.

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1809.

INVESTED FUNDS £2,233,927 17 7

ANNUAL REVENUE HALF-A-MILLION.

Business transacted in 1863.

FIRE PREMIUMS RECEIVED, less Re-

insurances £165,192 8 3

1071 LIFE POLICIES were issued, Assuring

the large sum of £263,850 0 0

And producing New Premiums amounting to £33,002 14 0

CLOSE OF THE BOOKS FOR 1864.

Life Policies with Profits effected during this year will receive One Year's additional Bonus, in comparison to later Entrants.

The SEPTENNIAL DECLARATION OF PROFITS will be made on the close of the Books for 1865.

NINETY PER CENT. of the whole Profits is divided among the Participating Policy-holders.

RATES FOR INDIA, CEYLON, &c.

New Tables for Residents, Civil or Military, in these Countries, have recently been adopted.

Full Explanations, Tables of Rates, &c., may be obtained from any of the Company's Agents throughout the Kingdom.

F. W. LANCE, Secretary.

LONDON—HEAD OFFICES, 61, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

WEST END OFFICE 8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.

* Agents wanted for the vacant districts.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

1, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

LIFE ASSURANCE AT VERY LOW PREMIUMS. Annual Division of Profits. All Premiums on Policies with Profits, British or Indian, Military or Civil, reduced one-half in 1864 after six payments. Accumulated Funds, £815,000. Annual Income, £135,000. Prospectus on application at the Head Office as above, or at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

FREDK. HENDRIKS,
Actuary and Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

1, Old Broad Street, and 16 and 17, Pall Mall, London.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund, £1,900,000.

Losses paid, £2,000,000.

FIRE INSURANCES granted on every description of property at home and abroad at moderate rates. Claims liberally and promptly settled.

Insurances on Stock, Machinery, Utensils, and Fixtures in Trade effected at a reduction of one-half the duty formerly charged.

ANDREW BADEN, Superintendent.

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

48, ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON, S.W.

FOUNDED IN 1845.

Trustees:

The Right Hon. the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot.

Sir Claude Scott, Bart. | Henry Pownall, Esq.

Every information will be readily afforded on application.

HENRY D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

THE ONLY COMPLETE AND RELIABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES are those which were prepared for the INDISPUTABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY of SCOTLAND by the present Lord Chancellor of England when he was Attorney-General. They are not, like other Policies, made to depend upon the result of future inquiries, to be entered upon after the death of the Assured, but in themselves they are indefeasible and absolute securities.

EDINBURGH, 13, QUEEN STREET.

ALEX. ROBERTSON, Manager.

LONDON, 54, CHANCERY LANE.

J. BENNETT, Resident Secretary.

THE READER.

5 NOVEMBER, 1864.

DEANE'S (the Monument), LONDON BRIDGE.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1700.

DEANE'S TABLE CUTLERY, celebrated for more than 150 years, remains unrivalled for quality and cheapness. The Stock is most extensive and complete, affording a choice suited to the taste and means of every purchaser. The following are some of the prices for Ivory-handled Knives, each blade being of the best steel, bearing our name, and warranted:—

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Table Knives, per doz.	12 6	14 0	16 0	19 0	23 0	25 3	29 3
Dessert ditto	11 6	12 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	20 3	23 3
Carvers, Joint, per pair	5 0	5 0	5 6	6 6	7 6	8 9	11

ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS and FORKS.—The best manufacture, well-finished, strongly plated. Every article stamped with our mark, and guaranteed.

	FIDDLE.	REED.	KING'S.	LILY.
	2nd.	Best.	2nd.	Best.
Per dozen.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Table Spoons	33 0	40	44	58
Table Forks	31 0	38	44	56
Dessert Forks	23 0	29	32	40
Dessert Spoons	24 0	30	32	42
Tea Spoons	14 6	18	22	26
Gravy Spoons	6 6	7 6	9	11

DISH COVERS & HOT-WATER DISHES.—DEANE & Co. invite particular attention to their varied and excellent assortment of these goods, to which they are continually adding all modern approved patterns in Electro-plate, Britannia Metal, and Tin.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Britannia Metal, set of 5	3 0	3 6	3 10	4 6	5 10	5 15
Britannia Metal, set of 6	4 5	4 13	5 0	5 8	7 7	7 17
Block Tin, set of 6	0 18	1 10	2 0	2 2	2 8	2 17
Electro-plate, set of 4	12 8	12 12	14 0	15 0	15 15	26 4

New Illustrated Catalogue and Priced Furnishing List, gratis, and post free.

DEANE & CO.,
46, KING WILLIAM STREET,
LONDON BRIDGE.

BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.—Homoeopathic Practitioners, and the Medical Profession generally, recommend COCOA as being the most healthful of all beverages. When the doctrine of homoeopathy was first introduced into this country, there were to be obtained no preparations of Cocoa either attractive to the taste or acceptable to the stomach; the nut was either supplied in the crude state, or so unskillfully manufactured as to obtain little notice. J. EPPS, of London, Homoeopathic Chemist, was induced, in the year 1839, to turn his attention to this subject, and at length succeeded, with the assistance of elaborate machinery, in being the first to produce an article pure in its composition, and so refined by the perfect trituration it receives in the process it passes through, as to be most acceptable to the delicate stomach.

EPPS'S HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA is distinguished as an invigorating and grateful breakfast beverage, with a delicious aroma. Dr. Hassall, in his work, "Adulterations of Food," says, "Cocoa contains a great variety of important nutritive principles; every ingredient necessary to the growth and sustenance of the body." Again—"As a nutritive, Cocoa stands very much higher than either coffee or tea." Directions—Two tea-spoonfuls of the powder in a breakfast cup, filled up with boiling water or milk, stirring meanwhile. Secured in tin-lined tins, 1lb., and 1lb. packets, labelled, "J. EPPS, Homoeopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell Street; 170, Piccadilly; and 48, Threadneedle Street, Manufactory, Euston Road, London, and sold by Grocers, Confectioners, and Chemists."

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.—MESSRS WOTHERSPOON & CO. have been appointed Starch Purveyors to H.R.H. the PRINCESS OF WALES. This Starch is used in the ROYAL LAUNDRY, and was awarded a PRIZE MEDAL, 1862. Sold by all Grocers, Chandlers, &c.
WOTHERSPOON & Co., Glasgow and London.

MR. HOWARD, Surgeon Dentist, 52, Fleet Street, has introduced an entirely new description of **ARTIFICIAL TEETH**, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer. They will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth stopped, and rendered sound and useful in mastication. —52 Fleet Street. At home from 10 till 5.

TEETH AND PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—MESSRS. LEWIN MOSELY and SONS, 30, BERNERS STREET, OXFORD STREET, and 44, STRAND (Opposite Charing Cross Railway Station), Established 1820, offer to the Public a medium for supplying Artificial Teeth on a system of **PAINLESS DENTISTRY**. These Teeth are cheaper, more natural, comfortable, and durable, than any yet produced. They are self-adhesive, affording support to loose teeth, rendering unnecessary either wires or ligatures, require but one visit to fit, and are supplied at prices completely defying competition. Consultation free. Teeth from 5s. Sets, 5, 7, 10, and 15 Guineas, warranted. For the efficacy, utility, and success of this system, vide "Lancet."

*. No connection with any one of the same name.

DENTAL SURGERY.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY'S IMPROVEMENTS in the CONSTRUCTION of **ARTIFICIAL TEETH**, Gums, and Palates (on an India-rubber base), are secured by letters patent, dated December, 1862, whereby the continual outlay of new teeth is avoided, and alterations from any cause being easily remedied, all wires and fastenings are unnecessary; sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, a natural elasticity, hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured; while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. Consultations free.

*. No CONNECTION WITH ANY OF THE SAME NAME.
2, GROSVENOR STREET.

EDUCATIONAL TELESCOPES.

T. COOKE & SONS,
OPTICIANS, &c.,

31, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND,
LONDON,

MANUFACTORY—
BUCKINGHAM WORKS,
YORK.

Beg to announce that, in addition to their high-class ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPES of all Sizes, they are now manufacturing

EDUCATIONAL TELESCOPES,

With object-glasses, varying in aperture from 2½ to 4 inches. The EDUCATIONAL TELESCOPES are supplied with the best object-glasses; brass tubes, with rack adjustment to focus, finder, dew-cap, and two astronomical eye-pieces, with sun-shades; they are mounted on tall tripod stands, with horizontal and vertical motions, and steadying rods. All packed in neat cases.

In consequence of increased facilities in their manufacture, T. COOKE and SONS are enabled to offer their EDUCATIONAL TELESCOPES at prices ranging from £10 to £36.

They also beg to solicit attention to their

PORTABLE EQUATORIAL MOUNTINGS.

With Hour Circle, reading to twenty seconds of time, and Declination Circle, to one minute of arc; tangent-screw motion, and all necessary means of adjustment in position, on stout tripod stands. From £5 to £12. 10s.

PRICE LISTS may be had on application.

CHURCH, TURRET, & STABLE CLOCKS,

BY
T. COOKE AND SONS,
31, Southamton Street, Strand, London.
MANUFACTORY—
BUCKINGHAM WORKS, YORK.

SMITH, BECK, AND BECK'S NEW
MERCURIAL MAXIMUM THERMOMETER.—This instrument cannot be put out of order, and registers the heat with the greatest accuracy. A description sent free by post, or to be had on application at 31, Cornhill, E.C.

W. LADD, MICROSCOPE AND PHILO-
SOPHICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER (by appointment to the Royal Institution of Great Britain), begs respectfully to inform the Public that Microscopes, Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments of the best construction, may be obtained at his Establishment,

11 and 12, Beak Street, Regent Street, London, W.

The Prize Medal, 1862, is awarded to W. L. for excellence of Microscopes, Induction Coils, &c.

FOR EVERY HOME AN EXCELSIOR
SEWING AND EMBROIDERING MACHINE is the simplest, cheapest, and best; doing every variety of domestic and fancy work in a superior manner. Price from £6. 6s.

WRIGHT and MANN, 143, Holborn Bars, London, E.C.
Manufactory—Gipping Works, Ipswich.

CAUTION.—COCKS'S CELEBRATED
READING SAUCE, for Fish, Game, Steaks, Soups, Gravies, Hot and Cold Meats, and unrivalled for general use, is sold by all respectable Dealers in Sauces. It is manufactured only by the Executors of the Sole Proprietor, CHARLES COCKS, 6, DUKE STREET, READING, the Original Sauce Warehouse.

ALL OTHERS ARE SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This Delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

Is prepared solely by LEA and PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA and PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*. Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the PROPRIETORS, Worcester; Messrs. CROSS and BLACKWELL; Messrs. BARCLAY and SON, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient, are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. each, in every town in the Kingdom.—CAUTION! Be sure to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

HIPPOCRATES IS CALLED the FATHER
of MEDICINE.—His chief panacea was drawn from the Melissa Plant. It was successful as an outer application in Rheumatic Affections, excellent as a Tonic against Hysteria, and a fine Peptic Cordial. Now prepared as "ESSENTIAL SPIRIT OF MELISSUS," by Dr. MATHIAS LANG, of Munich.

To be had of Wholesale Patent Medicine Vendors, and all respectable Chemists throughout the country, in bottles at 2s. 6d. each.

Full Directions for Use on wrappers enclosing the bottles.

GUN COTTON MANUFACTORY:—
GREAT EASTERN CHEMICAL WORKS, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK:—MESSRS. THOMAS, PRENTICE, & CO.

THIS MANUFACTORY has been established for the purpose of preparing Gun Cotton, according to the Austrian process, and was opened on the 26th of January last, under the inspection of Baron LENK. Messrs. THOMAS, PRENTICE, & Co. are now able to supply Gun Cotton in its most improved form, either for the purposes of Engineering and Mining, or for Military and Submarine explosion, and for the service of Artillery as a substitute for gunpowder.

The advantages of Baron LENK's Gun Cotton are the following:—

FOR PURPOSES OF ARTILLERY.

1. The same initial velocity of the projectile can be obtained by a charge of Gun Cotton one-fourth of the weight of gunpowder.
2. No smoke from the explosion.
3. Does not foul the gun.
4. Does not heat the gun to the injurious degree of gunpowder.
5. The same velocity to the projectile with much smaller recoil of the gun.
6. Will produce the same initial velocity of projectile with a shorter length of barrel.
7. In projectiles of the nature of explosive shells, Gun Cotton has the advantage of breaking the shell more equally into much more numerous pieces than gunpowder.
8. When used in shells instead of gunpowder, one-third of the weight of the latter produces double the explosive force.

FOR CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MINING.

9. A charge of Gun Cotton of given size exerts double the explosive force of gunpowder.
10. It may be so used, as, in its explosion, to reduce the rock to much smaller pieces than gunpowder, and so facilitate its removal.
11. Producing no smoke, the work can proceed much more rapidly, and with less injury to health.
12. In working coal mines, bringing down much larger quantities with a given charge, and absence of smoke, enable a much greater quantity of work to be done in a given time at a given cost.
13. The weight of Gun Cotton required to produce a given effect in mining is only one-sixth part of the weight of gunpowder.
14. In blasting rock under water the wider range and greater force of a given charge cheapens considerably the cost of submarine work.
15. The peculiar local action of Gun Cotton enables the engineer to destroy and remove submarine stones and rocks without the preliminary delay and expense of boring chambers for the charge.

FOR MILITARY ENGINEERING.

16. The weight of Gun Cotton is only one-sixth that of gunpowder.
17. Its peculiar localized action enables the engineer to destroy bridges and palisades, and to remove every kind of obstacle with great facility.
18. For submarine explosion, either in attack or defence, it has the advantage of a much wider range of destructive power than gunpowder.
19. For the same purpose. From its lightness it has the advantage of keeping afloat the water-tight case in which it is contained, while gunpowder sinks it to the bottom.

FOR NAVAL WARFARE.

20. Where guns are close together, as in the batteries of ships and case-mated forts, the absence of smoke removes the great evil, of the firing of one gun impeding the aim of the next, and thus Gun Cotton facilitates rapid firing.
21. Between decks, also, the absence of smoke allows continuous rapid firing to be maintained. The absence of fouling and of heating is equally advantageous for naval as for military artillery.

GENERAL ADVANTAGES.

22. Time, damp, and exposure do not alter the qualities of the patent Gun Cotton.
23. It can be transported through fire without danger, simply by being wetted, and when dried in the open air it becomes as good as before.
24. It is much safer than gunpowder, owing to its being manufactured in the shape of rope or yarn.
25. The patent Gun Cotton has the peculiarity of being entirely free from the danger of spontaneous combustion, and is constant and unalterable in its nature.

MESSRS. THOMAS, PRENTICE, & Co. are now in a position to contract with the owners of mines, engineers, contractors, and Governments, for Gun Cotton prepared in the various forms required for their use. Mining charges will be supplied in the rope form according to the diameter of bore required, and Gun Cotton match-line will be supplied with it. Instructions as to the method of using it in mines will also be supplied.

They are also prepared to manufacture the Gun Cotton, and deliver it in the form of gun cartridges, adapted to every description of ammunition.

Artillerists who prefer to manufacture their own cartridges, may make special arrangements with the patentee through Messrs. PRENTICE & Co.

Stowmarket, March 10, 1864.

THRESHER'S COLOURED FLANNEL
SHIRTS.

Next Door to Somerset House, Strand.

SOFT, DELICATE, and WHITE SKINS,
with a DELIGHTFUL and LASTING FRAGRANCE, by using FIELD'S CELEBRATED UNITED SERVICE SOAP TABLETS, 4d. and 6d. each.

Sold by all Chandlers and Grocers throughout the Kingdom; but the Public should ask for Field's, and see that the names of J. C. and J. FIELD are on each packet, box, and tablet.

Wholesale and for exportation, at the Works,
UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH, S.

Where also may be obtained their Prize Medal Paraffine Candles.

CANDLES.—HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
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THE READER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1864.

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EDUCATIONAL STATESMANSHIP.

THE vacation exercises of the House of Commons seldom afford much material for the comments of a literary journal. Not, indeed, that politics are by any means the exclusive staple of these autumnal oratorical efforts. An unruly minister may occasionally try to commit his colleagues to the maintenance of some political heresy, to obtain for himself the credit of inventing a constitutional commonplace, or to experimentalize on the limits of public endurance without the accompanying inconvenience of contemporaneous Parliamentary criticism. But, for the most part, there is a pretty uniform avoidance of awkward questions, and even a disposition to scent danger in subjects apparently the most innocent. The speaker's first object is to confine himself as strictly as possible to those general observations which constitute the common possession of all parties and of every season; and, in some instances, his efforts to achieve this end are of a singularly ungraceful description. He has left his special knowledge in the House of Commons or in his office, and it sometimes seems as if his powers of articulate utterance had stayed behind to keep his knowledge company. He is determined not to talk of politics; and his self-denial is the more creditable to him from his obvious inability to talk of anything else. To exhibitions of this kind Mr. Gladstone offers a brilliant contrast. He speaks on every subject as though he could speak on no other. A kind of even energy characterizes his treatment of them all. The question with which he is immediately occupied never strikes the listener as having been taken up merely by way of relaxation from something else. His bow is never unbent, it is only fitted with a change of strings. Take, for instance, the narrative of his tour in Lancashire the other day. The effect of five-and-twenty years of enlightened legislation, the position of the cotton trade, the reciprocal action of Parliament and the country, the influence of the cheap press, the relations between master and workmen, the moral history of the factory system, the growth of communion with nature, the material progress of England, the distribution of Colonial burdens, the foreign policy of an insular people with an extended commerce, the practical inconvenience of doctrinaire theories of taxation,

the position of agriculture, the function of Italy in Europe, the evils of political indifference, the claims of the Lancashire operatives, the function of examinations in the education of commercial men, the relation of the new society to the old—these are the heads of his speeches; and what a variety of resource do they indicate! Versatility has commonly been regarded as the special characteristic of youth; but in Mr. Gladstone it seems to increase as he gets older. The range of his powers grows more comprehensive in proportion as the concentration of them becomes more absorbing. In this respect Sir George Lewis has sometimes been compared with him; but the parallel is defective in one important feature. Mr. Gladstone's scholarship has been nurtured in a very furnace of political excitement; it has grown up side by side with a political enthusiasm which is always at a white heat. Sir George Lewis retained his affection for literature unimpaired, even when he was most immersed in business; but it is less wonderful that he did so, because he never gave but half a heart to politics. The practical side of statesmanship had little interest for him in comparison with the theoretical—a fact which goes some way towards explaining his almost ostentatious indifference to the maintenance of any connexion between his votes and the reasons which he gave for them. Mr. Gladstone is a statesman and a scholar at one and the same time; Sir George Lewis was a man of letters whom circumstances had developed into a politician.

The prophet who has gained honour elsewhere seldom finds himself without it when he returns to his father's house; and his native country was not likely to be behind-hand in giving a welcome to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But, besides this obvious explanation of the enthusiastic greeting which Mr. Gladstone met with in Lancashire, there is another, to be found in the character of the industry of the country. Cotton yarn and piece goods may not seem to have any special intellectual character; but the scientific perfection of the instruments by which they are created exercises a very noticeable influence on the minds of the workmen concerned with them. Few things could be less intelligible to most of us than the machinery department at the Exhibition of 1862; and yet one came out from among those quick wheels and ceaseless spindles with a sense of human achievement which a lounge through the endless luxuries of the French Court had never been able to call forth. The majority of the Lancashire operatives may not, perhaps, be higher in the intellectual scale than the retail traders of Middlesex, but they have undoubtedly a keener appreciation of mental superiority in others. Familiarity with the products of scientific skill, and the knowledge that many of the inventions on which their trade is built have been the work of men in the same position as themselves, must impart a certain corporate dignity to their industry. It is just this sympathy with high intellectual endowments in which the English middle-classes are apt to be deficient. Lancashire would not be the place, nor the close of the cotton famine the time, on which to found a depreciatory estimate of small shopkeepers; for we know how much and how generously they have shared in the general distress. But each class of society has its intellectual as well as its moral temptations; and the besetting sin of the middle class is that narrowness of mind which regards high culture as a drawback rather than an advantage, and distrusts instead of admiring a statesman who may happen to possess it. It is difficult to attribute the consistent depreciation of Mr. Gladstone which enters as a permanent factor into all the political variations of the *Times* to any other cause than this. The great journal reproduces the characteristic weakness of the class to which it owes its existence.

It is curious to note the difference between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe when playing

similar parts in the University Local Examinations at Manchester and Nottingham. Both speakers are strongly in favour of the new system, and both of them have every claim to be listened to with respect on any educational question. Mr. Gladstone, however, starts with the admission that "examination never was, and never can be, a perfect instrument." The minds that will work without it are in themselves of a higher order—the love of knowledge which can dispense with an external stimulus burns with a purer and more constant flame. But such tempers belong rather to an age in which learning was exposed to less competition, while it secured more distinguished rewards. The poor and nameless student was not turned aside from his aim by any rival ambition; for scholarship, in one or other of its forms, was the only avenue to fame which was open to those who had neither birth nor fortune to aid them. So long as there is but one outlet to the love of distinction or the desire of success those powerful impulses may be safely trusted to do their own work. But, when the very motives which once fostered learning are thrown into the scale against it, when every year, after the period of childhood, which is withdrawn from business pursuits is held to weight a man in the race, and to give his competitors the advantage of a start, all the conditions of the problem are changed. We have now to "keep pace with the rapid development of external and material pursuits, and to vindicate for the higher acquisitions and the higher habits of the mind, in some degree at least, that prominence which belongs to them;" and a system of honours and prizes, graduated so as to appeal to the young from the earliest age at which they are exposed to the rival inducements of business life, may assist us in attaining this end. For we have the parents as well as the children to reckon with; and, if the prospect of success in a University local examination serves to induce a man to prolong the period of his son's education by a year or two, then the system which has put us in possession of that inducement has so far served the cause of learning. Taken one by one, indeed, such gains may seem small and trifling; but, in dealing with the condition of large classes of the population, we are compelled to be content with a progress which, individually regarded, is almost infinitesimal. Nor is this positive and immediate result the sum of what we may ultimately hope for. "It is," says Mr. Gladstone, "a happy distinction of this country that what is new in it does not require to forswear brotherhood with what is old." There is a principle of continuity in English life which has already borne good fruit in our national character, and which, we may hope, has many rich harvests still to yield. Mr. Ruskin has somewhere pointed out the wonderful contrast between English and Continental landscape, and lamented the want of antiquity which so generally vulgarizes the former. Perhaps, however, this very defect may be attributed to the absence of any convulsive changes in the growth of the nation. Our history has been so unbroken that it has gradually transformed the very monuments on which it is inscribed. Every institution has come down to us, not in a state of fossil antiquity, but as a living specimen, and has consequently had to undergo continual changes of aspect. In order to secure the reality of the past, we have been obliged to sacrifice something of its appearance. We have no 1789 to mark the chasm between the England of to-day and the England of yesterday. And, in this gradual transformation of the old into the new, it is well that the Universities should bear their part. The great problem they have to work out is how to hold their place as centres of education to the whole country, instead of sinking down into the nurseries of a single profession. The solution cannot indeed rest wholly with themselves: it must depend partly upon the extent to which

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the commercial classes of the country can be brought to give mental culture its due value. But the success of this process will be largely influenced by the greater or less readiness of the Universities to recognise, and their greater or less skill in devising means of meeting, the peculiar necessities of commercial life. No important change can be effected without the sacrifice of some venerable associations and some cherished fancies. But the preservation of the forms in which a great institution has been enshrined must always be subordinated to the continued discharge of the functions for which it exists. Development is not destruction. If "the old order changeth, yielding place to new," it is only because "God fulfils himself in many ways."

Mr. Lowe approaches the subject in a far more enthusiastic spirit. His first counsels were addressed to the young ladies of Nottingham. Their hands and hearts are for the future to be thrown open to competition, without their having the power of setting their own papers, or even of putting *viva voce* questions to the candidates. Everything is to be decided by the result of the University Local Examinations. This is the kind of prowess which is to determine a lady, "far more than the mere possession of so much money," in "balancing between two suitors." Instead of bidding her aspiring knight leap into the lion's den, after the fashion of her mediæval prototype, she is to send him before an equally ruthless examiner. Mr. Lowe has perhaps forgotten the conclusion of the particular story he refers to, but we should almost fear that the new test may occasionally call forth the same spirit as the old one, and the certificate, like the glove, be thrown in the lady's face. It is quite possible, however, that husbands chosen on this principle might not turn out worse than husbands chosen on some others; and, if women are to be admitted to the examinations, as Mr. Lowe is anxious they should be, there is an obvious advantage in securing a lover who will be at the same time a good tutor. The prospect of perpetual celibacy will add terror to the alternative of failure, and the day of the presentation of the diplomas will take rank as a kind of matrimonial statute fair. With this portion, therefore, of Mr. Lowe's speech we have no particular wish to quarrel. The adoption or rejection of his suggestions may be safely left to the decision of the persons concerned. But, with some of his incidental and collateral remarks, we find ourselves directly at issue. Where, for instance, did he learn that taste is wholly independent of education? No doubt taste will be unequally developed in different persons by an exactly similar training, because education does not make up for natural deficiency; but that is no reason why an imperfect or sluggish taste which has been trained should not be more correct than a finer taste which has been left wholly without cultivation. The palate of one man may be naturally more sensitive than that of another, but Mr. Lowe would hardly be well advised in stocking his wine-cellar on the report of a total abstainer, armed with a tasting-order and one day's dispensation from the pledge, however acute might have been his original perceptions. Again, we supposed that Milton's comparison of the early Saxon annals to the contests of kites and crows had come to be rather discredited, but Mr. Lowe goes far beyond Milton in his contempt for English history. He extends the illustration to the "squabbles of kings and barons" as late as the reign of Henry VI. From the whole history of England down to the middle of the fifteenth century Mr. Lowe sees "nothing to be learnt except the propensity of human beings to destroy each other"! After this remarkable simplification of a student's task it is rather startling to be told, a few sentences further on, that it is the peculiarity of our own history that "we can trace the rise of every familiar institution and custom to the most remote antiquity." The natural explanation would

be that, in Mr. Lowe's mind, "the most remote antiquity" only goes back to the reign of Henry VI.; but, unfortunately, this must be rejected, because he also tells us that the history of England "has grown up gradually since the Conquest." Perhaps the secret of the contradiction is that the latter statement is introduced for a special purpose. English history, not being included in the Revised Code, only gets a good word said for it when it can be turned to the depreciation of something else. "The history of his native land" is important to a boy—not in itself, but in comparison with "the wars of Greece, or the bloody quarrels of democracy and aristocracy in Rome." Our readers will see that Mr. Lowe passes over altogether the point in which the difficulty of middle-class education really lies. It is easy to say that the Latin and Greek languages and Greek and Roman history are not the most profitable studies where the period of education is limited. That, as far as we know, no one has ever denied. The problem to be solved is, What are you to substitute which shall afford anything approaching to the same mental training? The man who has read the Greek historians knows something of what is meant by original authorities in history; the man who has read Mr. Knight's "History of England" will only know what is contained in a very admirable compilation; and the two classes of knowledge thus acquired are altogether different in kind. Mr. Lowe will hardly do much towards helping us out of the difficulty by such an educational steeple-chase as he rode last week at Nottingham.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MR. KAYE ON THE INDIAN MUTINY.

A History of the Sepoy War in India, 1857-1858.
By John William Kaye, author of the "History of the War in Afghanistan." Three Volumes. Volume I. (W. H. Allen & Co.)

NO more fitting man than Mr. Kaye could have been found for this important work, even though his materials had been but those of other writers. His past local experience and present official position, his peculiar attainments and tested talents as a historian and a biographer in a field which he has made fairly his own, would have left but little chance for rivalry. As the depository of the private and demi-official papers of the late Lord Canning, and the confidant, through private friendships and associations, of most of the greatest actors, alive and dead, in the events which he narrates—to say nothing of the special access to state-papers which has been accorded to him—Mr. Kaye may well stand alone as the man of all others for the task which he has undertaken. It is fortunate, indeed, that, during the several years that have elapsed since the "Sepoy War" was brought to a conclusion, no adventurous spirits have been found to take the field on the subject. Anglo-Indians are proverbially prone to the pen, and, when, in addition to being Indian, they happen also to be military, the weapon appears to have for them peculiar charms. A general officer, or even a full colonel, would probably think twice before committing himself to so serious a responsibility; but it is remarkable that a lieutenant or an ensign has not made a dash at the breach, and, in the spirit of a forlorn hope, sought to win a Victoria cross in letters. Individual experiences and records of events in particular localities have been contributed from all sides, but nothing like a comprehensive narration of the revolt has hitherto been undertaken; so that the present work, which would in any case be the best, is also the first in the field. With regard, however, to the facilities afforded him in his labours, the author makes a remark which it is only fair to notice. While acknowledging the service rendered to him by access to official documents, he disclaims having been led by those authorities, which, he says, have rather afforded him the means of verifying

or correcting statements received from private sources. And, he adds—"So far as respects the accumulation of facts, this History would have differed but slightly from what it is if I had never passed the door of a public office; and, generally, the same may be said of the opinions which I have expressed." Those who know the accurate and searching mode in which Mr. Kaye is accustomed to deal with facts, and the independent and impartial manner in which he forms conclusions, may easily believe that these qualities have not been wanting in the present work, which, from the nature of its subject, must take rank as his most important contribution to literature.

In the execution of so comprehensive an undertaking, taking the requisite power for granted, arrangement would be the most important matter. An irregular mode of treatment—anything like discursiveness—would be fatal, not only to its acceptance by that difficult person to please, the general reader, but to its value as a standard work of authority. That Mr. Kaye has ever been a careless writer can scarcely be said; but the accumulation of materials in the present case were such as might lead any man astray; and the author is perhaps fortunate in the fact that they were so multifarious as to have placed him on his guard at the very beginning, and driven him to so rigorous a division of subject, and so stern a regard to proportion, as to give to the picture which he presents—albeit rendered clear and decided in all its details—the effect of a bird's-eye view. It is remarkable, too, that compulsory compression in a case of the kind has a result the reverse of unfavourable. A writer comparatively feeble and confused in his paces may be spurred into vigour by having his destination always in view—his head kept well up to his subject—and there are many who never tell a story so clearly as when driven to their wits' end to tell it in brief. Mr. Kaye has, of course, no natural need for this incentive; but no man can see his way out of a maze who keeps upon level ground, and, in a literary adventure, in which he has to lead other people, it is doubly desirable that he should take to an elevation.

The story of the Sepoy War, we are told, is to be comprised in nine books, making three volumes. In the first, now presented to the public, the author has treated the antecedents of the mutiny of the Bengal army. He has touched upon the principal political events, and upon the social and material progress, of the ten years which preceded the outburst; he has traced the history of the Bengal army from its formation to the close of Lord Dalhousie's administration; and he has written in detail of the first year of Lord Canning's government, and of the earlier incidents of the mutiny, up to the period of the outbreak at Meerut and the seizure of Delhi. The second volume is to contain an account of the progress of mutiny and rebellion in the North-Western Provinces, of the mutiny in the Punjab, of the rebellion in Oude, of the rising in Behar, of the insurrection in the South Mahratta country, of the siege and capture of Delhi, and of the first relief of Lucknow. The third volume will comprise a narrative of the operations of the army under Sir Colin Campbell, of the recovery of Oude, of the campaign in Central India, and finally of those measures by which Lord Canning sought to restore confidence and prosperity to the land.

To impatient readers who suppose that the revolt began with the outbreak at Meerut on that terrible Sunday night hitherto known in the calendar only as the 10th of May, the first volume of the History may seem but introductory. We warn them, however, that it will not bear skipping. To understand the nature of the outbreak you must go back considerably farther than 1857. Its seeds were sown with the formation of the native army. Its growth was the natural consequence of the system upon which that army was maintained, assisted by circumstances to which it gave rise, and

brought to a crisis before its time by extraneous events which were so far fortunate that they caused the crisis so soon. Sir Thomas Munro long since declared that the army would "go" in the natural course of things, and his words were believed to be prophetic by experienced and far-seeing men years before their truth was so fatally confirmed. Mr. Kaye traces the causes of the catastrophe under their several divisions. Those causes are now tolerably well known, and are, of course, no new discoveries of the historian's; but the case is more completely and convincingly stated than it has ever been before, every minor fact being scrupulously filled in, and every assertion of any kind having the prestige of authority if not always the parade of proof. The germ of the outbreak, as has been stated, is of very old date, but its immediate causes are naturally traced to the political policy of Lord Dalhousie and what the writer calls the progress of "Englishism," acting upon native susceptibilities, fanned by treacherous intrigues into genuine alarm, and finding a vent in a rotten military system which went to pieces with the shock, the elements turning against us. The grasping and aggressive policy of Lord Dalhousie began almost with his administration. The second Sikh war was, of course, forced upon him; and the annexation of the Punjab was excusable so far that the country was ours by right of conquest, a right which Asiatics never fail to recognise and respect. The same may be said of the Burmese war, though the rupture which led to it might have been avoided by judicious diplomacy. At any rate, the annexation of Pegu opened up political as well as commercial advantages, and, whatever had been our conduct towards the King of the Golden Foot, the natives of India were not likely to give themselves much concern on the subject. It was the peaceful aggressions, not the warlike aggressions, which destroyed the confidence of the country—the invention of the fatal policy known as the "right of lapse," and the seizure of state after state on the ground of the failure of heirs male, and in contravention to the custom of adoption, which has prevailed from time immemorial among the princes of India. Of the states annexed on the ground of "lapse," the most conspicuous instances were Sattarah, Nagpore, and Jhansie; and these, following in such rapid succession, might well inspire the idea that the policy of the Government was to absorb every native state in succession, and to reign alone, as well as supreme, in India. In the meantime the spirit of the army—we here refer more particularly to the Bengal army—had been falling into decay. There was neither authority on one side nor respect on the other. The gentlemen of the country found in it no career, for the highest native officer was inferior in authority to the lowest European one; and the European officers themselves found the service so distasteful that all who were able forsook their regiments for staff or civil employ. As for the men who filled the ranks, they considered discipline altogether subordinate to caste; and, in time, the officers themselves began to be of much the same opinion.

"The progress of Englishism"—one of the principal combining causes, to which Mr. Kaye devotes an interesting chapter—he illustrates principally by describing the changes made in revenue matters, and especially the "settlement" of the North-West Provinces, known as the "Village System," which effected the ruin of the native aristocracy, who, deprived of their rights, and even the hope of a career, naturally intrigued against the government at whose hands they had suffered. That a great deal of injustice was inflicted by the ruthless mania for regulation and uniformity—the "Dead Level System," as Mr. Kaye calls it—there can be no doubt; and among the causes of mistrust and apprehension he very wisely includes our improved social state, which alienated us from the natives with whom we used to mix; and even our material progress, as especially exhibited in

the electric telegraph and the railways, which would naturally make the priesthood our bitter enemies, since it was obvious that they could make no pretence to their old supremacy in the face of wonders which they could neither control nor account for—the work of the despised Feringhees. How all the various elements of danger were united by the annexation of Oude and the affair of the greased cartridges, and made to explode through the machinations of the Nana, in revenge for the refusal of his claim by the British Government, must be told next week. The matter is too interesting to be disposed of at once. S. L. B.

AN ITALIAN NUN.

Memoirs of Henrietta Caracciolo, of the Princess of Forino, Ex-Benedictine Nun. From the Italian. (Bentley.)

ONE has not far to seek for the reason why this book has sold by thousands in the land of its birth. Never were woman and nation more in sympathy than the ex-Benedictine nun and the Neapolitan people during the twenty years preceding the entry of Garibaldi into Naples, with which event the book closes. Both were in deadly conflict with spiritual and temporal powers—the priest and the *shirro*; but let the ex-nun put the case in her own words. "Take counsel and comfort," she says to herself in one of the most critical moments of her life, when she is all but making terms with her great enemy Riaro Sforza, Cardinal Archbishop of Naples, "take courage and comfort from the history of your country; urged on by conflicting passions, governed by lax power, abandoned to strange seduction, a prey to snares which surrounded her on every side—unhappy Italy fell into bondage precisely as you have done. In the same manner she languished for long years imprisoned in the cloister, which princes, spiritual and temporal, erected for her; in the same manner she wept, she implored, she protested. Your own lot is analogous to these chances and changes; your expectation is alike—alike your vows, even to your late efforts to recover the exercise of your free will." This sensitive, passionate, high-born, headstrong woman, in writing these memoirs from her heart, has reached the heart of thousands of her countrymen and countrywomen, who, in those years of humiliation and anguish, had groaned under the same malignant tyranny. She was a representative woman in her struggle, and fought the battle of her nation as none but a woman of her rank and ability could have fought it. For it is impossible to doubt that the priests and police would never have held their hands where they did, would not have been satisfied with driving her only to the very doors of madness and death, but that Henrietta Caracciolo was a cousin of the Prince of Forino, and a dozen other grandees, as well as a nun asking for secularization, and known to be in correspondence with the Secret Committee.

To put her story in a nut-shell:—Henrietta Caracciolo, the daughter of a marshal in the Neapolitan army, after having been already desperately in love with two men, to one of whom she was actually engaged at the time, was forced into the convent of San Gregorio Armeno by her mother, at the age of eighteen, in the year 1840; won a partial deliverance in 1849; made use of her partial freedom to forward the views and plots of the leaders of the party of United Italy; was arrested by the police and imprisoned in a *ritiro* for upwards of three years; fought out again through her own indomitable courage; secularized in everything except the black veil, the symbol of celibacy; laid this last symbol of her past servitude on the altar of the Church, where it had been given her twenty years before, on the day of Garibaldi's triumphant entry into Naples; and married "a man of middle life, whose elevated sentiments, in harmony with the firmness of his character, won my esteem, and caused me from the first to hold him far superior to the generality of individuals of princely lineage.

He bore engraved on his heart the sacred image of redeemed Italy; on his head a deep scar—record of a wound received on the 15th May from the sabre of a Swiss." The Church of Rome, not unnaturally under all the circumstances, refused its assent to this marriage; so the ex-Benedictine nun and her admirer sought and obtained "the blessing of another church" (name not given) on their union. We wish them all manner of happiness. "Why may not I," she asks at the end of her book, "in fulfilling the duties of a good wife, a good mother, a good citizen—why may not even I aspire to the treasures of the Divine mercy?" Why, indeed? The mercy of every honest man and woman who reads her book will probably stretch as far as that; and we have yet to learn that the Divine mercy is shorter.

This twenty years' struggle, then, is the subject of the book, about two-thirds of which are occupied with the internal life of the principal convent in Naples under the late Bourbon dynasty. The ex-nun is a thorough hater. She publishes her memoirs in order to justify the decree of Victor Emanuel's government suppressing the convents; and, if we could accept her as a perfectly fair witness, undoubtedly she establishes her case, that nuns are not only useless, but eminently hurtful to society—a canker of the worst kind eating into its very heart. But we must take her evidence with great allowances and sets-off. In the first place, she never had the slightest leaning towards the life, and was driven to take the veil with the utmost difficulty, her whole will and conscience revolting against it from the very first. Again, the convent of Benedictine nuns in which she was placed, though the largest and most celebrated in Naples, can scarcely, we should suppose, be taken as a specimen even of those which flourished in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies under the reign of Bomba; for, unless we mistake her, the sisters were, without exception, rich women engaged in no active works of charity, and living, in spite of their vows, lives of luxury and idleness. And, even supposing the convent of St. Gregorio to have been a fair specimen of Neapolitan convents, it would be grossly unjust to argue from them to those of any other European nation. Still, making all just allowances, we must admit that the book is a tremendous witness against the conventual system of Rome. "I cite date, and place, and person," writes the ex-nun; "it lies within the power of all to verify these." And, with this challenge, and the fear of exposure before her eyes, she states facts which establish her position, that in the convent in which she spent nine years were to be found "the morals of the age of the Borgias, the Medici, the Farnesi, the traditions of the Courts of the Colonna and of Pietro de Toledo, and the brutalized ignorance and superstitions of the populace at the epoch of the auto-da-fé." We seem to be reading of a harem on the Bosphorus, so far as the utter vacuity and aimless pettiness of the life of the inmates are concerned, while the comparison would scarcely be against the Eastern establishment in the matter of moral purity. The lady-abbess, a relative of her owl, tells her on her entry, "You must keep yourself clear from the wickedness of others in the best way you can. All I can tell you is, that, if it requires the prudence of three to live in the world outside, believe me it requires that of twenty to live here within." Stronger condemnation of the system could scarcely be spoken. We must refer our readers to the book for the facts which justify it.

Next to the nun herself, the Cardinal Archbishop—polished, wily, cruel, and blundering, yet with a certain human interest in the object of his persecution—is the figure which comes out most clearly. We can quite sympathize with the sense of bitter wrong which had converted the girl, educated in strict habits of reverence and obedience to the priesthood, into the defiant woman who, while yet a nun, could walk into a cardinal's presence without kneeling, seat herself with-

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out a sign from him, and threaten him with a day of reckoning. But we must own that the cardinal in that last interview was not without something to say for himself. The sight of one of his flock, in her position, appearing in public places leaning on "the arm of liberals inscribed on the black book," could not have been otherwise than aggravating to the archiepiscopal feelings. We hope, therefore, that, when, at parting, he gave her a benediction, adding, "Recite an Ave Maria for me," her answer, "Requiem eternam," was given in good faith.

The Englishman of the period turns up twice in the book, characteristically enough—first in the shape of the captain of a vessel who insists on putting to sea with the heroine's father and his family (she being a child at the time) in a tremendous gale, and who, when remonstrated with, produces a paper setting out the trips he had to make before reaching London on New Year's Day, "when I am engaged to be married; and all the elements let loose together shall not deter me"—at which they laugh to hear an Englishman "express himself with such warmth on the subject of his passion," and are "enraged that he should have exposed our lives to danger for a caprice of his own." The second occasion occurs when she is kneeling before the abbess, her hair plaited in a single long tress, to which that lady is about to apply the scissors.

A clear, strong voice at that moment sounded through the crowd—"It is barbarous! Don't cut that girl's hair!" All turned round. "Some madman," it was whispered. "It was an Englishman. The priests commanded silence, and the nuns cried to the superior, as she stood grasping the scissors, 'It is a heretic!—cut!'" The hair fell, and I had taken the veil.

A young man, calling himself Father Ignatius, wearing fantastic robes, and given to sensational oratory of the Spurgeon type, is starring it about England just now for the purpose of reviving the Benedictine orders amongst us. Unless this gentleman is much libelled by the reporters, St. Benedict, were he alive, would clap him into the most uncomfortable quarters at his disposal, and feed him with the bread of affliction and the water of affliction, until he had learnt to understand his own time better. Meantime, and in default of St. Benedict himself, these "Memoirs of an Ex-Benedictine Nun" will act as a healthy antidote to this mischievous nonsense. We will yield to no one in our respect and gratitude for the work which devoted women of all ranks amongst us are carrying on for the evangelization of our great towns. Even where they have combined in sisterhoods, with rules, and costumes, and vows of obedience, causing much local scandal and bitterness, we are glad to acknowledge that they have done good amongst the outcasts and helpless. But the greater prominence given by them to vows and costumes, the more they have aimed at copying the outside of mediæval patterns, at seeking to put new wine into old bottles, the less healthy has their work been. Miss Nightingale and Miss Sellon stand out as the representatives of the true and false method of our nineteenth-century work for unmarried women; and the difference is, if possible, even more important in the case of men. We cannot, in short, afford to have monks and nuns back again in old England at any price, and are glad of any book which will give well-meaning people who have leanings in this direction authentic glimpses of what the institution means, and how it works in our day, amongst Continental nations.

T. H.

BERKELEY-ANA.

My Life and Recollections. By the Hon. Grantley F. Berkeley. Two Volumes. (Hurst and Blackett.)

WE know that lovers will often say harsh things of one another which they would not endure to hear from the mouth of a third person; and Mr. Grantley Berkeley is an example that the same principle may be

extended to brothers. A great part of his "Life and Recollections" is filled with the misdeeds of the various members of his family; but, when any one else presumes to speak of them in a similar spirit to his own, his fraternal soul is roused, and he is ready, not to defend his relatives, but to maltreat their assailants. He has no objection to his dirty linen being washed in public, but he insists on being allowed to do it with his own hands. With every disposition to foul his own nest, he is as sensitive as a sanitary reformer to an attempt in the same direction from any other quarter. One long chapter of his very lengthy book is devoted to the history of what befel the late Mr. Fraser from not being sufficiently alive to this peculiarity. In the year 1836 Mr. Berkeley determined to become a man of letters, and took the first step on the ladder of fame by the publication of "Berkeley Castle." At that time *Fraser's Magazine* was edited by Dr. Maginn, who found an occupation very congenial to his literary and political temper in reviewing Mr. Berkeley's book. The number containing the review was forwarded to the subject of the criticism, and "ordering post-horses to be put to my carriage, I immediately proceeded to town as fast as they could carry me." The first step towards vindicating his outraged honour was to obtain the name of the reviewer. If that could not be had, the publisher must be made responsible for the gross insult of a review which reflected unfavourably not merely on the author himself—that, strong in his innocence, he might have put up with—but on that cherished "family" on which no outsider may lay his profane hands. Accordingly, "about three o'clock on a fine summer's afternoon," Mr. Grantley Berkeley walked into Mr. Fraser's shop in Regent Street, while Mr. Craven Berkeley, "who wished to be present at the transaction," stayed at the door, "to prevent interruption." Mr. Fraser owned to his name, admitted that he was proprietor of the magazine, and declined to give up the name of the offending contributor.

This refusal of justice, with a full knowledge of the responsibility incurred by it, in my eyes warranted severe chastisement. I at once, with my fist, knocked him down on his desk, whence, on his recovering, he snatched at some weapon close behind him. I never knew what it was, but, seizing him by the collar, hurled him into the middle of his shop, where, on his refusing to rise, and my brother handing me a racing-whip he had brought for my use, I gave him a severe flogging, which concluded in the gutter of the street.

Even such a heroic "transaction" as this may be misunderstood or misinterpreted. "As I released Mr. Fraser a crowd quickly encircled me," not, wonderful to relate, to pay homage to the might of his avenging arm, but to give vent to "loud demands for a policeman." Mr. Berkeley, far from being irritated or discomposed by this unmeaning outcry, felt that he could make large allowances for people who were still "in entire ignorance of the provocation he had received." He "remained on the pavement, quietly awaiting the result," which ultimately took the shape of a journey to the police-office. During this trying time it is pleasant to learn that Mr. Berkeley was not altogether deserted. "Two or three particular friends rode up manfully," reckless of the offence they might give to the solitary policeman who had the hero in charge, "and kindly inquired if I needed any assistance." Very different, however, was the spirit displayed by the police-magistrate. Instead of at once recognising the real aggressor in Mr. Fraser, he "seemed to be prejudiced," and actually ordered Mr. Berkeley to place himself at the bar, and to cease flourishing his horsewhip. If he thought to subdue the courage of his noble prisoner by these devices, he was mistaken. In answer to the usual question, "What have you to say to this charge?"—

I threatened to repeat the chastisement once a week for the next month.

"Sir," said Mr. Chambers, "if you persist in that threat I shall refuse to take bail."

"Very well," was my rejoinder; "I came out to take public vengeance for a public and scandalous wrong: this has been done, and my object accomplished; therefore I do not object to state that I withdraw my threat of repeating the punishment for this offence."

As it turned out, an introduction to Dr. Maginn might have been obtained without the previous ceremony of assaulting his publisher. The Doctor had no wish to evade his responsibility for what he had written, and accordingly left a card on Mr. Berkeley. A duel followed, in which three shots were fired on each side without any of them taking effect; but Mr. Berkeley does his best to make up for his forbearance, or his ill-luck, on this occasion by a posthumous comment on Dr. Maginn. He describes him as "a literary adventurer, who lived a hand-to-mouth existence on what he gained by writing for newspapers and magazines, was as often in prison as out, and much more frequently drunk than sober." It is no doubt true that Dr. Maginn's real genius and remarkable intellectual powers were rendered valueless to their possessor by his irregular habits of life; and, such being the case, it is unfortunate for his memory that in Mr. Grantley Berkeley he should have found an unfavourable censor. At all events, if Dr. Maginn spoke unkindly of the Berkeley family, or any of its members, he can hardly have outdone a character of the late Lord Fitzhardinge, which Mr. Berkeley quotes from some other source:—"I have ranged through most of the Christian virtues, and I cannot find one in his possession. I have conned over the list of vices, and I find most which are to be found in mankind in general united in him." This is what Mr. Grantley Berkeley calls a "graphic description" of his eldest brother; and he appends to it, by way of comment, the fraternal remark, "this estimate is not an exaggeration." Evidently it is one thing to describe his brother and quite another thing to describe his novel. The child of his own brain is dearer to him than the child of his own mother. As to the specific charges which Mr. Berkeley brings against Dr. Maginn, it can only be said that they are quite inconsistent with his character, as it appeared to those who knew him best, and wholly unsupported by any independent evidence. That the editor of *Fraser's Magazine* should have made dishonourable proposals to a young lady, and tried to extort her consent to them by the threat of reviewing her books unfavourably, does not seem very probable *a priori*; and, as Miss — is represented as enlisting Mr. Berkeley as her champion, without any previous knowledge of him, solely from her admiration for his character, she must, at all events, have been of so impulsive and enthusiastic a temperament as to render her an indifferent witness to a plain matter of fact.

On passing from this subject to the general merits of Mr. Berkeley's book there is one remark which will at once suggest itself to the reader. If "My Life and Recollections" had been about a fourth of its present size, and had contained but little about its author and nothing at all about his relations, it might have taken a fair place among collections of anecdotes. Even then that place could not have been a very high one, inasmuch as the best things in the book are rather farcical stories than anecdotes in the ordinary acceptance of the term. They amuse, when they do amuse, rather by a certain humour of their own than by their connexion with any particular person. Indeed, some of the best of them we have met with in older jest-books attributed to other people. Still it is fair to give a specimen or two of the materials of which these two portly volumes are built up; and accordingly we do so, taking our examples almost at random.

Prominent among my earliest Brighton reminiscences are those of old Lady Claremont, who was a frequent guest at the Pavilion. Her physician had recommended a moderate use of stimulants to supply that energy which was deficient in her system, and brandy had been

suggested, in a prescribed quantity, to be mixed with her tea. I remember well having my curiosity excited by this, to me, rather novel form of taking medicine, and holding on by the back of a chair to watch the *modus operandi*. Very much to my astonishment, the patient held a liqueur bottle over a cup of tea, and began to pour out its contents, with a peculiar purblind look, upon the back of a teaspoon. Presently she seemed suddenly to become aware of what she was about, turned up the spoon the right way, and carefully measured and added the quantity to which she had been restricted. The tea so strongly "laced" she then drank with great apparent gusto. The gravity with which she noticed her apparent mistake, without attempting to correct it, and her little exclamation of surprise so invariably uttered, amused me much.

Here is a happy expedient of Count D'Orsay's:—

I remember a dinner at the "Ship," where there were a good many ladies, and when D'Orsay was of the party, during which his attention was directed to a centre pane of glass in the bay window over the Thames, where some one had written, in large letters, with a diamond, D'Orsay's name in improper conjunction with a celebrated German *danseuse*, then fulfilling an engagement at the Opera. With characteristic readiness and *sang-froid*, he took an orange from a dish near him, and, making some trifling remark on the excellence of the fruit, tossed it up once or twice, catching it in his hand again. Presently, as if by accident, he gave it a wider cant, and sent it through the window, knocking the offensive words out of sight into the Thames.

Politics play a considerable part in Mr. Berkeley's "Recollections;" but, as they are strictly confined to the vicissitudes of his connexion with the electors of West Gloucestershire, the interest of this part of the narrative is not great. Indeed, the following is perhaps the best passage in it:—

Augustus Moreton canvassed; and, in the insane idea that kissing a man's wife secured the husband's good wishes, he pulled all the females about, and shook hands and drank with every fellow he met, as if acknowledging a perfect equality. I remember, in the Forest of Dean, being present when he was literally canvassing a ragged pauper, pulling off his hat to him, calling him "Sir," and shaking him by the hand. "Lord, Zir," said the poor fellow, "do ye put on thick hat a top o' the head on thee. There, Measter Moreton, it be all very well now a gammoning me in this way, time o' the election like and all; but, if thee were to meet I at any other time, thee'd ride over I, if I didn't get out of the way."

The happiest chapters in this book are those which deal with sporting and natural history. Mr. Berkeley is pleasanter when he is talking of animals than when he is talking of human beings. In the latter case his natural good temper is occasionally soured by a tendency to regard all men as his brothers. D. C. L.

THE HISTORY OF BRIGANDAGE.

Brigandage in Italy. By David Hilton. (Samson Low & Co.)

"BRIGANDAGE IN ITALY" is one of the many books whose titles promise more than is fulfilled by their contents. To any one who has travelled through Southern Italy few subjects could be more interesting than a description of the social conditions of which brigandage is the effect rather than the cause. Within twenty miles of Naples the traveller finds a state of society such as perhaps existed in England eight centuries ago. Four years ago, as the writer of these lines can testify, in Teano, a town of 4000 inhabitants in the Terra di Lavoro, there was no inn of any kind, no shop where anything was sold, except articles of daily consumption, and no regular means of communication with any other part of the Neapolitan dominions. We had hoped that Mr. Hilton would have told us something of a country less known to the general travelling public than almost any other part of Europe. Our expectation, however, has not been fulfilled. We rather doubt, from Mr. Hilton's account, whether he has ever visited Calabria or the Abruzzi; and he has certainly never seen a brigand,

except in chains. An American tourist who takes great interest in the fortunes of the Italian kingdom, he has simply compiled a treatise on the great social curse of the southern part of the peninsula from the ordinary channels open to every one who wishes for information on this subject.

Still, though there is little that is original, or even novel, about "Brigandage in Italy," Mr. Hilton has produced a readable and valuable work. We could wish he had not placed so much reliance on the statements of M. Marc Monnier, whose eminently French account of his experiences in Southern Italy bears the stamp of exaggeration. We could wish also that there had not been so much book-making about this work of Mr. Hilton's. Page after page is filled with reflections like the following:—

The public opinion of lambs never yet prevented the wolves from eating them. In Europe the small nationalities are the lambs, the great empires are the wolves. The political problem of some centuries standing is how to distribute the lambs among the banqueting wolves. Italy has been served up, limb by limb, from century to century, now to one, now to another, of these greedy political monsters. "Ah! but all that is done with. Italy has been reunited, the dismembered limbs are joining together, the vision of the valley of Ezekiel is realized as, breathed upon by the breath of liberty, each bone comes to his fellow-bone." There is a great truth in this statement; but, be sure, the wolves have not lost their appetite for lambs, and will never entertain the opinion that it is immoral to eat them. While I write a great conference is adjourning without result, because the wisdom of political Europe has not been able to devise any way to keep the pet of the flock out of the jaws of two overgrown monsters, who will presently be cravching the bones of the little one, and growling over the meal in mutual envy. Why did the conference fail? There were too many wolves at the council-board. To leave all figure, public opinion, as it finds political expression in European politics, is not moral; it is fatally immoral.

Apart, however, from these faults, and an occasional baldness in his frequent translations from Italian, we have nothing but good to say of "Brigandage in Italy." Mr. Hilton has obviously enjoyed the great advantage of deriving his opinions on Italian politics from other sources than that Anglo-Garibaldian clique which contrives to indoctrinate most English or American philo-Italians with their peculiar opinions. Nothing can be more moderate, or sensible, or true, than Mr. Hilton's account of the Neapolitan revolution in 1860, and his bitter dislike to the Papacy on political grounds is not tinged by any theological bias.

The gist of Mr. Hilton's argument is simply this:—Brigandage always has existed in the south of Italy, and always will exist, as a social institution, until it is destroyed by the progress of civilization. As a political organization, however, it owes its existence solely to the patronage afforded it directly by the Pope and the ex-King of Naples, and indirectly by France, owing to her continued occupation of Rome. This book, we should remark, was obviously written before the Franco-Italian Convention was heard of. In all these assumptions we believe Mr. Hilton to be correct; and substantially they are borne out by the authoritative statements contained in his pages. The most curious part of the proof would be the inquiry into the causes which have, so to speak, acclimatized brigandage in Southern Italy; but, on this point, as we have before stated, Mr. Hilton cannot give us any very satisfactory information, chiefly from want of personal acquaintance with the country which is the home of brigandage. The facts, however, which he sums up in his chapter on "The Nature of the Country" go far to explain his case. In the Basilicata, a wild and mountainous region, "you may travel for ten, fifteen, and even twenty miles without encountering a village." This is quite true; and Mr. Hilton might well have added that such a thing as an isolated dwelling is even rarer than a village. Throughout the whole of the Neapolitan dominions the peasantry still live in

little towns perched on the summits of the rocky hills with which the country abounds. Roads there are next to none. "In the continental portion of the old kingdom of Naples there are 1848 communes, of which 1321 are without roads for wheeled vehicles." Persons who wished to travel from the province of the Abruzzi to that of Foggia, which both lie north of the Apennines, had either to journey on mules across mountain tracks, or else had to make an immense *détour* by Naples.

The absence of roads in these regions nourished the materials of brigandage; the people were removed from the beneficent and softening influence of contact with their fellow-men. The great commercial and social forces which tend to make mankind one, while they distribute intelligence, culture, and order, did not act on these secluded peasants and shepherds. Traditional morality, law, and religion held their ground, and brought the dark ages down into the heart of the most cultivated times. These men have thought, felt, and believed as their ancestors of the fifteenth century; because no later century had visited their mountain homes.

To the poverty of the labourers, the uncertainty of their resources for obtaining the necessities of life, the want of a middle class and of any public spirit amongst the large landed proprietors, Mr. Hilton attributes the tendency of the mountaineers to adopt brigandage as a trade. In the words of Signor Massari:—

Wherever the labourer is bound to the soil in any mode whatever, there brigandage may indeed manifest itself in the criminal class, who are to be found in every part of the world; but it cannot strike root profoundly, and is easily destroyed. In the province of Reggio di Calabria, where the condition of the peasantry is tolerable, there are no brigands. In the other two Calabrias—the provinces of Catanzaro and Cosenza—the relations between proprietor and peasant are cordial; and, when the former invokes the aid of the latter to defend his property and promote public security, he is always successful. In the provinces, where the economic state and social condition of the peasantry are very unfortunate, brigandage diffuses itself rapidly, renews itself continually, and has a very tenacious life. On the other hand, in those provinces where that state is more tolerable, where that condition is comparatively good, brigandage is usually a fruit of importation, does not in its manifestations pass certain limits, and, when once defeated, does not easily break forth afresh.

"In so far," Mr. Hilton concludes, "as brigandage is recruited from the labouring classes, it is the savage and brutal protest of misery against centuries of oppression."

The remarks on the true character of the Neapolitans are well worth studying by all who wish to understand the difficulties with which a united Italy has to contend.

The vices of Neapolitan character are the fruits of long misgovernment—of a despotic system which pushed itself so far as to reach a point "where gravitation shifting turned the other way," and it became anarchy. The morals of the people present the same singular phenomenon. There was a government which was so strong as to have lost all power, so vigorous as to have dissolved the bonds of society; a people who had demonstrated the possibility of the impossible, while they committed the commonest offences against morality without knowing that they were immoral, asking the blessing of the Virgin and her Son on crimes baptized heroic. United Italy found here a race, poor, ignorant, and immoral. The words have an interdependence: the ignorance is a fruit of the poverty, and the immorality grew out of both.

We cannot feel quite so sanguine as Mr. Hilton does about the rapid regeneration of the Southern Italians, and we are afraid generations will have to elapse before the people lose the impression that brigandage is a pursuit rather honourable than otherwise. Still we agree with him in thinking that, as a political movement, brigandage would disappear with the annexation of Rome to Italy. As long as Francis II. remained in possession of any portion of his dominions, the guerilla warfare carried on along the Papal frontier, of which "Civitella del Tronto" was the head-

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quarters, was, as our author admits, sanctioned by the laws of regular war. With the flight, however, of the ex-king, his army either disbanded itself or joined the national movement, and the opposition to the government of Victor Emanuel became a mere conflict with social order. The revolution indirectly caused a general stoppage of business, and increased the normal poverty of the mountain peasantry. The number, therefore, of persons disposed to take to brigandage was largely increased; and this fact was seized upon by the Bourbon and Papal partisans to keep up an appearance of disaffection with the new order of things. From Rome the brigands were provided with pay, arms, and leaders, and an attempt was made to organize a counter-revolution. The attempt failed ignominiously; and the responsibility of keeping up a system of arson, rapine, and murder long after it had become clear that the plan could not lead to any popular outbreak rests with the Vatican and its royal protégé. Mr. Hilton sums up his indictment in these words:—

1. The bands are enrolled in Rome by persons connected with the ex-king.
2. No opposition is made by the government of Pius IX. to these enrolments.
3. On the contrary, the bands have frequently been escorted to the frontier by the Pontifical gendarmes and, in some instances, supported by the Papal troops in assaults on small bodies of Italian troops.
4. Crossing the frontier, the bands march to the cry, "Viva Francis II. and Pius IX.!"
5. When captured, they claim to be soldiers of the *Santa Fede*, and wear the decorations and uniforms of the Bourbon.
6. The confessions, captured correspondence, discovered plots and reactionary journals, all harmonize in affirming or admitting that brigandage is the plan adopted by Francis II., with the consent of the Papal Government, in order to break down Italy in the South.

Those who wish to understand what the real character of that brigandage is which politicians like Sir George Bowyer and Mr. Pope Hennessy have endeavoured to invest with the dignity of a patriotic movement cannot do better than read the statement of facts by which Mr. Hilton supports his case.

"Brigandage in Italy" is filled with a variety of stories about the brigands and their doings, not all of them, perhaps, very reliable, as M. Marc Mounier is the principal authority for their truth, but well told and amusing. We have only space to quote the following letter from a brigand's wife at Ripacandida, whose husband was "out with Crocco":—

MY DEAR HUSBAND,—I am glad that you are in good health, and that God has kept you from every misfortune. It is said publicly at Ripacandida that you have been courageous, and that the Lord accompanies you to give you the victory. I am displeased for only one thing: because all the men of the town have brought riches to their families. I, weeping and crying, have said to myself, "Why don't my husband remember me?" saying I am a poor woman, who never have any good luck. I say to myself, "My husband had a good, generous heart, why then does he seem to have a heart of stone?" I pray you as soon as possible to take away my misery. My brothers salute you dearly, and say they want something to remember you by. Give a gun to each of them, in order that they may remember your good heart, because I have not received the gun which you sent. I embrace you with love.—Your affectionate wife, TERESA SAIRNA.—Written by me, Michele Guglielmucci, and by me sent also a small gun.—To the care of Donata Rega-Venosa.

Let us add one brigand-story of our own, which seems not to have come to Mr. Hilton's knowledge, and which we have reason to believe is true. In the winter of 1860 a peasant was arrested near Palermo, while robbing a diligence, who was known to have taken an active part in the Garibaldian march from Marsala. When asked by the judge how he could so disgrace his principles as to resort to brigandage, he answered, with perfect good faith, "I served my country in the summer, and therefore I thought it only right she should feed me in the winter."

How are you to deal with a people whose moral sense has not only not been developed, but has actually been deliberately perverted? This is the question to which "Brigandage in Italy," clever as it is, fails to give an altogether satisfactory reply. E. D.

A BATCH OF NOVELS.

Black and Gold; or, The Don! The Don! By Captain W. H. Patten-Saunders, K.C.G. Three Volumes. (Bentley.)

Under the Ban. A Tale of the Nineteenth Century. Translated from the French of M. l'Abbé * * *. Three Volumes. (Smith, Elder, & Co.)

The Nun. Translated from the French of M. l'Abbé * * *. Three Volumes. (Bentley.)

Abbots Thorpe; or, the Two Wills. By Mrs. Charles Henry Burton, author of "Bertha Darley," &c. Two Volumes. (Hall, Smart, and Allen.)

Roger Whatmough's Will. A Novel. By John Bradford. Two Volumes. (T. C. Newby.)

Mick Tracy, the Irish Scripture-reader; or, the Martyred Convert and the Priest. A Tale of Facts. By W. A. C., of Canada West. New and Revised Edition. (The Book Society.)

OCCASIONALLY, crossing in their progress the entire continent of Europe, rumours have reached us telling of the heroic resistance with which a few half-armed tribes of mountaineers in Circassia have opposed the steady and formidable march of the Russian towards the South. Occasionally even a name of one of the brave defenders of his country has been heard in Western Europe; but the hopelessness of the strife in which he was engaged was so apparent, its scene so distant and its history so uncertain, that, except in the minds of a few keen politicians, little more than a passing interest in the struggle was ever aroused. Whatever sympathies were evoked were certainly given to the weaker side; but men heard of the gallant deeds of Schamyl and his Circassians with a compassionate interest much the same in kind as that with which they contemplate the renowned fields of classical history or the heroic combats of border-legend.

Captain Patten-Saunders gives us a series of episodes of the war between Russia and the Circassians; and, if we accept his views as correct, and his statements as truthful, whatever sympathies we have indulged in hitherto have been wasted or misdirected. The Russian soldier is not, in his volumes, the blind and savage agent of a ruthless, greedy, and uncompromising despotism, but the pioneer of an advanced civilization, the missionary of a high form of Christianity. The Circassian is not the brave defender of his own homestead, flinging away his life in behalf of all that men hold most sacred, and defying, in his mountain fastnesses, with a heroism worthy of Thermopylæ, the immense armies of his oppressor. He is, when averse to Russian rule, a half-reclaimed savage, without an instinct higher than hate, and capable of no deed more heroic than assassination. The defence he makes against Russian progress is restricted to the murder of a sentinel upon the outposts or the slaughter by immensely superior numbers of a small and not over-vigilant patrol. We have little inclination to admit the truth of these representations, more especially as our author constitutes himself an avowed champion of the Russ, speaks of the Czar as the first man in the universe, and issues his work with an announcement which reads strangely at the commencement of an English novel—that it is published by Imperial desire. Undoubtedly there is a civilization in Russia other and higher than is generally credited; and, even in the remoter districts of its immense empire, the literature and philosophy of Western Europe have crept in, and English and French manners are copied and not always parodied. The great dramas of Shakespeare are constantly played in remote towns of the Caucasus bearing names which are unknown, or which sound almost fabulous in the ears of educated Englishmen, and are appreciated by an audience we have

been accustomed to regard as wholly barbarous. The evidence of Captain Patten-Saunders, however, proves a familiarity with certain English customs for which we were not prepared. English horses and English grooms are found wherever the Russian officer is located; steeple-chases are forms of ordinary entertainment among the upper classes; the ladies patronize "Hill's" habits; the soldiers march to the tune of "Good bye, sweetheart;" while the Russian farmer adorns his house with portraits of "Harry Broome, the champion of England," and his sons put on the gloves and, in pugilistic phrase, "set to" in a style and with a pluck we have been accustomed to consider indigenous and peculiar to this country.

The hero of "Black and Gold" is a certain Count Donetz, an officer in the armies of the Czar. He is tall, "considerably above six feet," slightly built, but gifted with extraordinary muscular power; handsome, with "temples bearing the unmistakable stamp of Mongolian Tartar blood," and a nose and mouth exhibiting "the hereditary characteristics of the Hapsburgs and the ancient family of Lorraine." His expression is not agreeable, being compounded of pride and melancholy—one moment "his nostril would dilate and his lip curl to such an extent as almost to forbid approach;" another, and his countenance would assume "such an aspect of settled unhappiness as to excite pity." His steed is more remarkable than himself, and has been associated with him in so many wonderful adventures and hair-breadth escapes that both she and her rider are viewed with superstitious terror by his foemen, among whom their appearance is always the precursor of inevitable defeat. The Phantom Steed, as she is called, is a grey, slightly mottled, nearly seventeen hands in height, and possessed of immense power; her "thin long ear, the small beautifully-formed head, the prominent intelligent eye and expansive nostril required no confirmation of the slanting, flexible pastern and polished hoof to show her the high-bred daughter of a foreign land: and so she was, for the blood of the English Charles XII., Don Juan, and Priam flowed through the veins that stood out in bold relief over her beautiful neck and limbs." A squire, named Ukraine, mounted upon a steed scarcely inferior to that of his master, attends the Count to the war. Their adventures are manifold; and we have neither space nor inclination to follow them. The valour of Donetz, and his contempt for his enemies, remind one of the "Hotspur of the North," as described by Prince Hal: "He that kills me some six or seven dozen Scots at a breakfast, and then washes his hands, and says to his wife, 'Fie upon this quiet life! I want work.'" His horse seconds his efforts, and, in a combat, rarely fails in stamping some of the unfortunate Circassians to death with her hoofs, or tearing them in pieces with her teeth. In describing combats, it is but justice to Captain Patten-Saunders to state that his style is singularly clear, concise, and graphic. He understands thoroughly what he writes about, and we see the particulars of a skirmish as vividly portrayed as it is possible for us to conceive even with the assistance of canvas. As a series of war-pictures, his book is most admirable—as a novel, it is entirely a failure. We have a mere torso where a little care would have secured a perfect and graceful statue. There is no story whatever to be told. The heart of the hero of the tale is lost at the beginning of the work, buried in the grave of his dead "Enilora;" all that remains for him to do is to protect the brother of his departed mistress, and, in a moment of exceeding peril, to rescue her sister from the dreadful fate with which she is menaced.

The literary merits of this book are respectable, allowances being made for the fact of its being the production of one whose life has been adventurous and whose opportunities of acquiring a literary style have been limited. In its politics it is Ultramontane. There are singular instances of bad taste in the choice

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of metaphors or similes, and others even more remarkable in the manner of conveying them. The face of Donetz, we are told at one time, "had that peculiar, sharp, keen appearance that can be often noticed in the captain of a sailing-vessel that has made a quick passage from the far Australian seas and has spent a succession of days and anxious nights upon deck in a variety of climates." This is well enough, but what follows is not a little startling. "An almost demoniacal expression pervaded the whole countenance; the eyes glared from beneath their long contracted brows," &c. We have spoken of our author's talent for describing a fight or a skirmish, in which there is a considerable amount of very spirited writing; and, had Captain Patten-Saunders been less discursive, had he confined himself to the story he had to tell and to such descriptions or observations as grew out of it or were naturally suggested by it, he would have done well and written a capital tale of adventure, and one that need fear little from hostile criticism. He has, however, so seriously overlaid it with misplaced show of erudition and absurd dissertations on subjects noways pertinent to the story that its real merits are obscured, if not entirely lost. The title "Black and Gold" is derived from the colours of Count Donetz, which are those of the House of Lorraine.

"Under the Ban" and "The Nun," the two novels translated from the French which are connected together in the front of this notice, have already been the subject of review in our columns in their original form. They are interesting chiefly in regard to the light they throw upon the workings of the question of the temporal power of the Pope in the minds of the more liberal portion of the Catholic clergy in France. Temperate as are the statements they contain, and timid as is their author in his suggestions, it is doubtful whether any books since the "Wandering Jew" have done more harm to the Jesuits than these, in which we yet find an openly avowed and obviously sincere admiration for the zeal, energy, self-sacrifice, and even piety which are found among the disciples of Ignatius Loyola. "The Nun," which is a continuation of "Under the Ban," is, like all continuations, inferior in interest to the first part. We have no character in it that enlists our sympathies so entirely as does the simple, honest, loving, and conscientious priest of the Pyrenees, who waged so lasting a struggle against the heaviest odds a man may face, and sunk at last, crushed and overpowered, but unbeaten and still defiant. The translation in both works is spirited and exact.

The author of "Abbots Thorpe" makes no pretensions to originality, so far as the groundwork of her tale goes. Like Shakespeare, she takes the first plot that comes to hand, and trusts for success to the manner of her filling-in. In the present case she falls back upon the good old orthodox expedient of "two wills," one of which being of course purloined, occasion is afforded for a manifestation, on the one hand, of patience, self-denial, hope, charity, and all the rest of the Christian virtues, and, on the other, for a display of recklessness, debauchery, pride, and all uncharitableness. Mrs. Burton, however, does not entirely depend upon the ordinary matter-of-fact consequences attending a stolen will. She introduces a higher element, and, by making the family of "Abbots Thorpe" a doomed race—the inheritors of a curse hurled at them three centuries ago by a neighbouring proprietor for accepting from King Henry the Eighth the very estate which they now occupy, because, forsooth, it had been Church property—she seeks to impart to her tale some of the dignity of tragedy—some of that awful interest with which we regard the slow, stately step of Nemesis. But this entering within the veil is only for the high-priests of literature; and, if Mrs. Burton has failed in presenting to us this phase of the story, she may console herself with the remembrance that the present century has produced only one tale of the

type she aims at—and that tale is "The Bride of Lammermoor."

On the night that Squire Ethelstone lay dead in his grand old mansion of Abbots Thorpe, Mr. Trapps, his confidential attendant—"a withered, dried-up little man, with small piercing eyes, narrow head, and thin lanky hair demurely plastered down with oil smelling strongly of bergamot"—entered stealthily, with a darkened lantern, the chamber where the old man lay, and, passing into the dressing-room, secured the will which bestowed the estate to Hugh Atheling Ethelstone, the grandson, and left lying in the drawer the one which cut him off with a shilling. Harcourt Glenmore, the new owner, and but a distant relation of the Ethelstones, soon takes possession of the property; and Trapps, by whose villainous agency the thing has come about, retains his place in the house. The true heir of Abbots Thorpe, before seeking his fortune in the great Babylon, receives a friendly visit from young Reginald Raycliffe of Holmlee, the hereditary enemy of his house; for it was an ancestor of his who had pronounced the fatal curse upon the Ethelstones of Abbots Thorpe. The visit has to be returned; and, by the time our hero takes his final departure, he has as good as pledged himself to Meta Raycliffe, sister to the religious visionary Reginald. "She had decidedly unpoetical features, but she had teeth, complexion, smile and expression, to satisfy a poet's dream. It was not the beauty of her face, but its frank, kindly, and earnestly truthful expression, added to the winning sweetness of her manner, which charmed you. There was no high intellectual power, although a close observer of character might discover, beneath the simplicity and self-abnegation of her nature, a latent firmness and strength of mind only requiring opportunity to bring into action. She could not have shone as a belle; but, in a sick chamber, or among those who loved and trusted her, whose hand so soft and ready, whose voice so soothing, or whose words so full of hope as Meta's?" Hugh himself was much such a man as Meta was a woman. He "had a fine muscular figure of great physical power, and an honest hearty face, full of health, energy, and determination of character. Reginald Raycliffe, on the contrary, although tall, looked delicate and much older than he really was. Severe thought, and the canker of constant pecuniary anxiety, had deepened the lines of his face and sharpened its contour;" while the peculiarly earnest way in which he regarded the duties of a minister of religion, for which office he was preparing himself, helped, no doubt, to add to his apparent age. Such are the three leading characters in the book; and it is to their fortunes that the story is mainly devoted. None of the personages, however, are so thoroughly recognisable as we could wish; but this arises less from want of power than from want of practice. Among the more easily remembered are Mrs. Glenmore and her daughter-in-law; Glenmore himself and Cecilia Rookes, especially the latter; Miles Gorton, the London merchant, and his sweet daughter Marian. Some of the country characters, too, are touched in with considerable effect. The incidents of the tale are not altogether so natural as they might have been, and betray a slight ignorance of those very phases of life the author endeavours to depict. The grand notion of the curse, too, has nothing feasible in it. Were every family to be cursed which had been presented with Church lands, some of the best blood in every county in England would be doomed. In description our author often rises to a high level; and we could not refer to a better example of this than to the visit of Trapps to the chamber of death, early in the first volume, and to the same worthy's behaviour and final exit in the second.

"Roger Whatmough's Will," like the preceding, is a tale of two wills; but, in "Roger Whatmough," the true will is suppressed entirely, and the story proceeds on the assumption that the forged one contained the *bona fide* wishes of the testator.

Mr. Whatmough, the owner of Whinwood Grange Farm, had always promised to his children, John, Pierce, and Mary, that his property, amounting to some thirty thousand pounds, should be equally divided amongst them. Great was the astonishment, then, of the two younger, Pierce and Mary, when, on the death of their father, it was discovered that he had left them only a thousand pounds each and the whole of the residue to their brother John. High words ensued on the reading of the will, and Pierce upbraided his brother John with, what he thought, his dastardly conduct in having thus influenced the old man, in altering his will. Pierce and Mary at once left the Grange at feud with their brother, and by-and-by invested their money in a neighbouring farm. But the harsh words hurled at John on the reading of the will sank into his soul, and he determined on a terrible revenge. The disposition of Pierce offered the facile means for the consummation of the villainy. His good qualities were unfortunately unsupported by anything like resolution; and, being naturally of a gay temperament and fond of sport, he soon fell a prey to the machinations which his brother had set on foot for his ruin. The Vicar's daughter, Alice Lee, to whom he was betrothed, and his own sister Mary urged him in vain to abandon his evil courses, and he was only brought to his senses when his farming stock was sold off to pay his gambling debts and he discovered that his whole fortune was gone together with half of that belonging to his sister. It is now that the true metal of his character shows itself; and, with a determination not only to recover his fortune, but to make himself worthy of Alice, by avoiding the temptations of drink and the gambling-table, he sets sail for Australia. In the meantime great changes come over the fortunes of those he leaves behind; but for an account of them and of what befel himself we must refer our readers to the direct and simple narrative of Mr. Bradford. With an artist's eye for all that is lovely in nature, he nevertheless avoids what is called fine writing; and, indeed, from the matter-of-fact way in which he at times describes the incidents of his story, we would almost be inclined to call his style bald. With a little more art, this baldness might have been changed into something of the manner which makes Defoe so charming. Our author is not without his effective passages either—witness the account of the dying brother John—and, in the delineation of country life and manners, as existing among the middle and lower classes, he is really masterly. Crabbe himself is not more faithful. In spite of this very admirable quality, however, Mr. Bradford fails to impress us with the individuality of any one of his characters in the manner we could wish, and thus proves himself wanting in the creative faculty. But one who has gone so far and done so well we have little doubt will yet go farther and do better.

"Mick Tracy, the Irish Scripture-reader; or, the Martyred Convert and the Priest," the author tells us in the introduction, is to illustrate two things—"the first, by exhibiting POPERY as '*the Mystery of Iniquity*,' and, secondly, by calling especial attention to a class of persons who, more than any other in their day, are serving to undermine and overthrow that anomalous mystery—namely, '*the Irish Scripture-readers*.'" This sentence, by-the-by, is rather halting in construction, and would be all the better for a touch of Mr. Washington Moon. Our brethren of the Church of Rome would accept thankfully *one* of the readings. In spite of its polemics, which are fierce and furious enough, the story of "Mick Tracy" is cleverly told; and the author's sojourn in Ireland has enabled him to drink in much of the sharp wit and genial humour for which that land is so proverbial. The sketches of life and manners are dashed off with a true and ready hand; and, were the writer to eschew controversy, and address himself to the broad principles of eternal human nature, he would become a story-teller better worth listening to than he is at present.

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MODES OF ANIMAL REPRODUCTION.

Metamorphoses of Man and the Lower Animals.
By A. de Quatrefages, Membre de l'Institut,
&c. Translated by Henry Lawson, M.D., &c.
(Hardwicke.)

OUR knowledge of the facts connecting the propagation of animal life has undergone immense changes within living memory, and even within the last few years. In the middle of the last century it was the opinion of the most eminent naturalists, with Réaumur at their head, that the last born boy or girl, horse, dog, cat, rat, mouse, bird, fish, insect, and so forth, were literally and truly as old as Adam and as the creatures to which he gave names in Paradise. In other words, it was held by those savans that there is no such thing in animal or vegetal life as real production of an entirely new organism, and that what is commonly mistaken for it is only development, only the unfolding and expansion of an infinitesimal pre-existing organism. They believed that the plants and animals which to us appear to be newly formed have existed, with all their organs complete, since the creation of the world, enclosed one within the other, and waiting their turn to become sufficiently large to be recognised by our senses. Such was the settled conviction of Réaumur and his followers; and it is certain that the doctrine still lingered, even among men of science, far down at least into the second quarter of the present century. The improvement of the microscope has at last given it the coup de grace by demonstrating that the blastoderm, or primitive organized layer, which is the foundation of the embryo itself and of all its structures, does not exist until formed *de novo* out of the altered constituents of the germ.

Again, fifty years have not yet elapsed since, even among men of science, it was universally believed to be a law of all animal increase that like begets like—that is to say, that in every species the successive generations are all of the same type. But it has been partially understood since 1819, and is now perfectly well known, that, in many of the lower invertebrata, this rule does not hold good; that, on the contrary, it is a regularly recurring fact that one generation produces another unlike itself; that this again produces another like itself, or like its parents, or like neither; and that, after one or more such changes of type, the original form always reappears. Another peculiarity of these interpolated generations, as we may call them, is that the individuals composing them are all devoid of sex, and that their offspring do not proceed from genuine ova, as do those of the primary generations, but from buds analogous to those of plants.

The various phenomena which, rightly or wrongly, have been comprised under the general name of Parthenogenesis, or Virginal Reproduction—that is to say, the procreation of offspring without the intervention of a male parent—as first demonstrated in the Aphides, or plant-bugs, by the Swiss naturalist Bonnet in 1745, have been further examined in our own day by Owen, Huxley, Lubbock, De Quatrefages, and others; but the subject is still involved in some obscurity. The last-named naturalist especially has insisted on the difference between pseudo-parthenogenesis by means of simulated ova, which are, in fact, only buds, as exemplified in Aphides, and the true parthenogenesis which is sometimes exhibited by the silk-moth, the bee, and some other insects. The former is, in our author's opinion, only a special form of geneaogenesis—a word which we shall explain by-and-by.

The preceding are but rude outlines of a few out of many instances which might be adduced to exemplify the extreme changes that have been effected, especially of late years, in the science of General Embryology; but even these may afford some indication of the need which has hitherto existed for a new treatise on the science, such as we have now before us. Its worth, moreover, is guaranteed by the eminent reputation of its

author, both as an original inquirer and as a learned and sagacious interpreter of the results arrived at by the investigations of others. For these reasons we cordially agree with Professor Lawson when he says,

In introducing this volume to the English Natural History world, we believe that we are filling a gap in the scientific literature of the country, and are removing a want which long existed. Who has not felt the desire to possess some essay upon general embryology? And who has not found considerable difficulty in embracing a knowledge of the various modes of development presented by the members of the animal world? It is a book addressed not only to the working naturalist, but the amateur also; and, whilst it will be found to possess the most copious references to the works of scientific writers on the subject of embryo life, it is written in a style so unmarked by technicality as to render the reading of it a matter of comparative ease.

The accuracy of the translation is fully acknowledged by the author in a letter quoted at full length in the preface; and we, being satisfied on this point by such good authority, may be permitted to add our own testimony to the idiomatic ease and elegance for which the English version is generally remarkable. Only in a very few instances have we been led to suspect—judging from internal evidence alone, and therefore perhaps mistakenly—that, on further reflection, the able translator might have hit upon a happier mode of reproducing some peculiarly French turn of phrase in the original. Good translation is so rare a phenomenon that it becomes all the more a pleasure as well as a duty for the reviewer to acknowledge it heartily wherever he finds it.

To return to the matter of the book: All the modes of animal reproduction above referred to—and they are very various—in which one or more neuter generations are interpolated between two which are endowed with sex, appear to our author to be governed by one common law, and he groups them all together under the common denomination of Geneaogenesis. This word, which means simply the development of generations, is but the expression of a patent fact, and involves no theory. It is, however, associated with one which embodies the law sought for, and which is as follows:—

The formation of new individuals may take place, in some instances, by gemmation from, or division of, the parent being; but this process is an exhaustive one, and cannot be carried on indefinitely; when, therefore, it is necessary to insure the continuance of the species, the sexes must present themselves, and germ and sperm must be allowed to come in contact with each other.

A singularly interesting feature of the work before us is the unexpected analogy which its author establishes between those transformations, observed only by anatomists, which the embryos of mammals and birds undergo within the ovum, and the metamorphoses through which insects pass after they have been hatched, and which are more or less familiar to everybody, because they are open to the inspection of all the world. The special conditions under which these several transformations or metamorphoses have to be accomplished are determined by the respective provisions which nature has made for the nutrition of the young animal during the period occupied by the processes in question. The embryos of man, and of other mammalia, are nourished up to the moment of birth by the mother's blood, which circulates through them, and those of birds by the yolk of the egg; but neither mode of nutrition is possible in the case of insects. The egg is too small to admit of the one, and the possibility of the other is equally precluded by the transient existence of the parent. Hence it follows that, whilst the embryo mammal and the embryo bird have had time, during the period of gestation or incubation, to reach a stage of development in which they already present all the parental features, the embryo insect is of necessity thrown upon the world, to provide its own means of subsistence, long before it has attained that degree of maturity at which it bears any

likeness to its parents. In fine, the result of M. de Quatrefages's reasonings on this subject is a great law which may be thus expressed:—“Those creatures whose ova—owing to an insufficient supply of nutritious contents, and an incapacity on the part of the mother to provide for their complete development within her own substance—are rapidly hatched give birth to imperfect offspring, which, in proceeding to their definitive characters, undergo several alterations in structure and form, known as metamorphoses.”

W. K. K.

NOTICES.

Our Burden and Our Strength; or, a Comprehensive and Popular Examination of the Debts and Resources of our Country [the Federal States], Present and Prospective. By David A. Wells, A.M. (Troy, N.Y.: Young and Benson.)—An old pasha, described by an English traveller, when asked to lend his authority to aid in the collection of statistical information, exclaimed, “Oh, joy of my liver, I have been sixty years in this province, and twenty years governor of this town, but never yet have I inquired as to the number of tiles on the houses, nor what kind of dirt the people take away in their carts. Mashallah! life is short; let us enjoy its blessings and ask no questions.” But, though to the Eastern mind the contemplation of figures is repulsive, to the Western it is more than tolerable, since information thence is drawn. The newspapers tell us that “the mere Federal debt is now computed to have reached the stupendous total of four thousand millions of dollars;” and the question must rise in every mind, “What will they do with it?”—repudiate it, or pay it? If the latter, how will it cripple them? Mr. David Wells has set himself to answer the last question; and very well he does it. No thought of repudiation enters his mind; and the idea of his country being crippled by its debt he scouts. Though he conveniently states the present amount of that debt at less than half the last computation of it—namely, 1,750,000,000 dols., instead of 4,000,000,000 dols.—yet he shows that the value of all the real and personal property of the loyal States on the 1st of July, 1864, must have been at least 15,300,000,000 dols. (nearly four times their debt), and is probably 20,000,000,000 dols., five times their debt; that the increase of population in the last two decades of years, from 1840 to 1860, has been, in the United States, 35·87 per cent. and 35·59, as against, in Great Britain, ‘97 per cent. and ‘70; that the annual increase of wealth is at least 10, and probably reaches 15 per cent.; that the yearly average of immigrants has been 126,560 for the last forty years, and 270,762 for the last ten years; and that no limit can be set to the future increase of his country in men and wealth. His conclusion is:—“But some may say, after reading this essay, ‘Admitting all that has been stated respecting the history of the past, admitting also that all the conditions for a future enormous increase and development of national wealth actually exist, yet will not the necessity for the imposition of a future heavy taxation effectually cripple and check the industry and progress of the nation?’ To this we reply, that the history of Great Britain furnishes us with a sufficient answer and refutation. Thus, in 1816, Great Britain, with a population of 19,275,000, without one mile of railway or a single ocean steamer, with comparatively few labour-saving machines, and with onerous (and now obsolete) restrictions upon her industry, carried and sustained the maximum debt of her history—viz., 4,205,000,000 dollars; and not only has Great Britain carried and sustained this enormous debt for the last forty-eight years (during which time she has almost constantly been engaged in war in some quarter of the globe), but she has so greatly thriven and prospered under it that she now ranks *first* in wealth, and *first* in industrial power of all the nations that at present exist or have ever existed. Shall the loyal States in 1864 (to say nothing of the whole country), with a present advantage of 80 per cent. in population, 33 per cent. in property, and more than 100 per cent. in the value of annual production—with a virgin soil, enormous emigration, a system of land tenure which conduces to the highest prosperity of the greatest number, and a condition of society in which individual enterprise is encouraged and fostered—shall the loyal States, we ask, with all these advantages, sink under a burden of debt less than two-thirds [i.e., equal to] that which Great Britain sustained in 1816?”

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Æschylus translated into English Prose. By F. A. Paley, M.A., Editor of the Greek Text. (Cambridge: Deighton, Bell, & Co.; London: Bell and Daldy. Pp. 244.)—MR. PALEY has done well to follow his edition of *Æschylus* in the *Bibliotheca Classica* with the present prose translation. The one is simply the complement of the other, and the same conscientiousness characterizes both. Of no language can it be said more truly than of the Greek that "translation is at best but a compromise;" and it is simply in noting how such compromises are made that we arrive at the merits of the translator. Wherever Mr. Paley is compelled to paraphrase more strictly than he feels warranted in doing, he gives the *exact* sense in a foot-note. To the student such foot-notes are an invaluable addition to the translation, and he will no doubt wish with us that they had been more numerous than they really are. In looking over the pages of the volume we are struck with the honesty as well as with the ability of the author; and his unpretentiousness is one great element of his success. It was our full intention, had space permitted, to have devoted an article to the critical consideration of a work which we are sure all scholars will welcome heartily.

Organic Philosophy; or, Man's True Place in Nature. Vol. I.—Epicosmology. By Hugh Doherty, M.D. (Trübner & Co.)—ONE or two samples will probably afford as much insight into the character of Dr. Doherty's oracular utterances on the subject of organic philosophy as will be quite enough to satisfy the curiosity of most readers. Speaking of "those 'final causes' which have been so much disparaged by modern philosophers, from Bacon down to Comte inclusively," Dr. Doherty declares that "final causes are the basis of philosophy." In the same page he gives some examples of these final causes, and, to say the least of them, they appear to us to be rather oddly chosen. "Space and Time," he says, "are final conditions of life and organisation. Physical and mental occult forces embodied in matter are final causes of life and organisation. Motion and modes of motion are final causes or phenomena in connexion with life and organisation. The laws of motion and organisation are also eternal causes. These may be defined as—(1) the embodied forces, forms and substances of life and organisation; (2) the regulative laws of life and organisation; (3) the final purposes of life and organisation; (4) the supernal forces and conditions of life and organisation." As for man's place in nature, Dr. Doherty endeavours to show that Professor Huxley errs, along with most other eminent zoologists, in pretending to determine that question upon merely anatomical grounds. The soul of man differs immensely from that of a monkey, and it is the soul that makes the body, not the body that makes the soul.

The Holy Bible. With Notes and Introductions by Chr. Wordsworth, D.D., Canon of Westminster. Genesis and Exodus. (Rivingtons.)—THE learned author of this commentary gives his readers fairly to understand, in his preface, what kind of expositions they are to look for from him. He "sees the Old Testament in the light of the New;" that is, he regards everything in the Old Testament as typical or symbolical of some Christian truth or experience. He is aware how arbitrary and fanciful such a method of interpretation will seem to many; but he also hopes "that many may be ready to receive interpretations which issue from the pure well-spring of the Scriptures, and flow through the channel of the Catholic Church." It need not be said that Dr. Wordsworth's patristical learning enables him to draw very largely on the Fathers, and therefore to find inexhaustible "spiritual" interpretations of the incidents recorded in the Old Testament. For example, we have an array of the Fathers,—Tertullian, Novatian, Paulinus, S. Joannes Damascenus, and S. Augustine,—who saw in the crossing of Jacob's hands, when he blessed Manasseh and Ephraim, "a foreshadowing of the cross of the Ever-blessed Son of God, from whose Death and Passion all Benedictions derive their virtue."

The Book of Proverbs in its Bearing upon Theology and Life. Two Sermons preached in King's College Chapel by Professor E. H. Plumptre. (Macmillan & Co.)—EVERY thoughtful young man might be much interested by these sermons. There is much more in them than the mere conventional exhortations of the pulpit. They deal with the living realities of Theology and Life.

Some late Decisions of the Privy Council considered. A Charge at the Ordinary Visitation of the Dioceses of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, in August 1864. By William Fitzgerald, D.D., Bishop. (Dublin: Hodges,

Smith, & Co.)—WE are grateful for such an address as this of Bishop Fitzgerald. It is a weighty, well-considered document, which might earn for its author the title of the Thirlwall of the Irish Church. The Bishop puts before his clergy grave reasons for being well content with the decisions of the Privy Council in the cases of Williams and Wilson. Perhaps the most impressive and important part of the Charge is that in which Bishop Fitzgerald shows the weakness, as well as the danger, of rigid authoritative decisions on doctrinal questions, and endeavours to lead the clergy to seek truth in those ways by which, as a matter of fact and history, truth has always been found, rather than in the judicial settlement of controversies. "Valuable and even necessary things as discipline and organization are in a church, they are so far from being able of themselves to preserve truth of doctrine and afford a pledge of its integrity, that they may, on the contrary, when error has once crept in, render information more difficult and almost hopeless." "To those who seek Truth with humble diligence and sincerity, she will bring also, when found, unity as her dower. But those who make unity their chief aim cannot be sure that, in finding that, they will find truth also."

Wonderful Works; or, the Miracles of Christ. By a Clergyman's Daughter. (The Religious Tract Society. Pp. 192.)—AT the beginning of each chapter is a quotation from the New Testament describing some or other of the miracles of Christ; and the author, in a familiar and almost sparkling way, makes Mrs. Newnham explain and illustrate to her little ones "the wonderful works" of our Saviour. "A Clergyman's Daughter" has been very happy in her choice of subject, and no less so in the manner of her treatment.

Lays of the Pious Minstrels. Selections by J. B. N. New Edition. Edited and Re-arranged by Henry Wright. (Houlston and Wright. Pp. 180.)—THE getting up of this volume is really exquisite, and yet not more exquisite than its contents demand. We have only one fault to find with Mr. Wright's editing; and that is his having neglected to attach the names of the writers to their respective lays.

The Band of Christian Graces. By the Rev. J. P. Thompson, D.D., of New York. With an Introduction by the Rev. J. H. Titcomb, M.A., Incumbent of St. Stephen's, South Lambeth.—THE Religious Tract Society has done well to reprint this work.

Introduction to the Science of Wealth. By William Henry Daniels. (Hardwicke. Pp. 40.)—THIS brochure throws the leading political economy ideas about wealth into a propositional form, and otherwise simplifies the science as much as can be done in the limited space to which the author has confined himself.

Our Mutual Friend, Part VII. (Chapman and Hall), gives us this month "A Riddle without an Answer," to find the solution of which has frequently puzzled many a wiser man than that prince of triflers Mr. Eugene Wrayburn, even with the aid of such a clever fellow as Mr. Mortimer Lightwood at hand.

The National Exodus, its Consequences and its Cure. (Privately Printed.)—THIS is a clever paper on emigration which was read by Dr. Yeats of Peckham at the recent Social Science Meeting at York. Dr. Yeats is no Malthusian, and maintains, with great force, that the emigration of such an amount of effective population as is now daily departing from our shores should be discouraged, as destructive alike to the strength and prosperity of the mother-country. The little treatise reasons closely and is well worthy of perusal.

WE have received Mr. Thomas McCombie's interesting paper read before the Social Science Association at York, entitled *Colonization for the Age an Important Element of Social Science*; also, a *Classified List of Contributions from the Indian Museum, London, forwarded by order of the Indian Secretary to the New Zealand Exhibition of 1865*, by J. Forbes Watson, A.M., M.D., &c.

FROM Mr. J. B. Rodgers of Philadelphia we have two tracts of the U.S. Christian Commission, the one entitled *Information for Army Meetings*, and the other *Experiences of a Delegate among the Wounded*.—FROM Mr. R. Craven of Lucknow we have *Sericulture in Oudh*, by Dr. E. Bonavia, being a continuation of a similar pamphlet published in September 1863; and, from Mr. Effingham Wilson of London, we have a spirited Essay by Samuel Smith on *British Rule in India*.—FROM Mr. David Nutt we have received the Second Part of *An Introduction to Metaphysics*, by C. M. Ingleby, M.A., LL.D., of Trinity

College, Cambridge. We are very much pleased both with the style and method of Dr. Ingleby's "Introduction," and have little doubt but that it will become a recognised class-book. It is excellently printed and well got up.

MESSRS. LONGMAN & Co. send us Part VI. of Dr. Latham's edition of *Johnson's Dictionary*, bringing the alphabet down to the word *Combust*, and Part XIII. of the *People's Edition of Macaulay's History of England*.—FROM Messrs. Cassell & Co. we have to acknowledge the receipt of a capital "Illustrated Almanack" (the illustrations are full of literary interest or from records of memorable events of the past year), and also the receipt of the current numbers of *Cassell's Popular Educator*, *Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper*, *Cassell's Illustrated Robinson Crusoe*, *Cassell's Illustrated Shakespeare*, *Cassell's Illustrated Bunyan*, *Cassell's Illustrated History of England*, *Cassell's Bible Dictionary*, *Cassell's Popular Natural History*, *Cassell's Illustrated Goldsmith*, and the new issue of the *Illustrated Bible*.

FROM Messrs. J. H. and J. Parker of Oxford and London we have received the following:—*Education for Frugal Men at the University of Oxford*, being an account of the experiments at St. Mary's and St. Alban's Halls by the Principals of those Halls; *The Witness of the Church to the Promise of Christ's Coming*, a sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, by H. L. Mansel, B.D.; *The Inspiration of Scripture and Eternal Punishment*, two sermons preached in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, by William Charles Lake, M.A.; and *Meditations to be used in Church before Divine Service commences*, by William B. Caparn, M.A., Perpetual Curate of St. Peter's, Draycot.

THE MAGAZINES FOR NOVEMBER.

READERS who confine themselves to one or two magazines generally get through them conscientiously and with proportionate profit to themselves; but, to those whose table, whether in the reading-room of the club or of their own library, groans with the parti-coloured treasures of the ever-recurring "first," magazine-reading is rather a sorry affair. It is curious to note how daintily they dip, first into this article and then into that—how lightly they skip from magazine to magazine—and how beggarly is the chance thus afforded to the writers of letting themselves be heard, or of inculcating what may have taken them laborious months to mature and formulate. A good article rises up to the plane of general public vision as often through accident as anything else; and yet there is no dearth of talent in the writers, no peculiarity of taste left unconsulted, no minority, however insignificant, left unrepresented in the grand republic of letters.

To this large number, then, of indifferent readers whom a plethora of literary wealth has rendered so absurdly eclectic, as well as to the still greater number of those to whom necessity makes time precious, it is our pleasing duty, as literary journalists, not only to exhibit the monthly feast, but to point out also, in some measure, the variety and virtue of its leading elements.

And first comes *Blackwood*, numbering nearly a hundred volumes of existence. The opening paper, which its author calls "My Latest Vacation Excursion," touches with no light hand the shortcomings of some of our Continental brethren, and shows that the average German, whom many of us are apt to rate so highly, has, when compared with the corresponding class in this country, defects of rather a grave kind. "Four heavy weights," he says, "press down the population, and will ever prevent it from achieving any high position, either of greatness or goodness. These weights are—1, Excess in eating; 2, Excess in beer-drinking; 3, Excess in smoking; and, 4, Excess in the inhaling of foul air;" and on these four heads the writer expatiates forcibly. Then comes the interesting story of "Tony Butler," which advances to the fifty-second chapter. The critic on Tennyson's "Enoch Arden," after an able analysis of his poetry and a judicial weighing of the merits of the Laureate's last production, concludes thus:—"Whether we consider the gifts bestowed on its author or the use to which he puts them, we have reason to render thanks that we have lived to hear such a poet sing, and that we may hope to live to hear him yet again." In reviewing "The History of Our Lord, as Exemplified in Works of Art," the writer pays a high tribute to the memory of Mrs. Jameson, and goes through the whole story of sacred and legendary art with the knowledge of a critic and the fervour and sympathy of an artist. Then we come to "Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men and Women, and Other Things in General;" and

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we are as charmed as ever with the pungency of his remarks and the practical tendency of his philosophy. Those desirous of "Doing Banting," as the phrases goes, will read the paper in *Blackwood* with interest, and will discover with joy that the terrible regimen prescribed by the authority of the day need by no means be implicitly followed. The closing article is on "General M'Clellan," whom the writer thinks the best man whom the North has yet produced, while he holds that his election to the Presidency is highly desirable.

In *Fraser* will be found the commencement of a sensation tale called "The Mysterious Maid." The opening scene is laid at the little bathing-village of Ballybluff, on the west coast of Ireland, and the period is that of "The Cabbage-garden Rebellion," as the writer terms it. In the first five chapters we have "An Important Conversation overheard," "A Ghost," and "A Mysterious Bundle;" so that our readers will readily see that the author is determined to work out fully the sensational element. "A Campaigner at Home" tells, in his sixteenth chapter, a beautifully melancholy Highland story, which he calls "Nancy's Tryst;" and the author of "A First Friendship" reaches the twentieth chapter of "Gilbert Ruggie." "The Peasant Proprietors of the Drôme" is an intelligent exposition of the division-of-land question in France; and "Mr. Foster on the Reign of Charles I." is a paper of considerable breadth, in which full justice is done to the historical merits of the "Arrest of the Five Members," and to Mr. Foster's other illustrations of the same period. "The Cavaliers," concludes the writer, "were ready to trust a liar because he happened to be a king; while the great merit of the Parliamentary party was that they knew that Charles was a liar, and treated him as such." "Popular Education" is evidently written by one well up in the subject; and all who are interested in such matters will do well to examine the conclusions to which the writer comes. "Recreations of a London Recluse" is a paper on a kindred theme. "A Chapter showing How we Live at Awamutu," will interest all those having friends at the antipodes. "Dr. Pusey and the Court of Appeal," which closes the number, will cause the more sensitive portion of the reverend Doctor's party to wince; for he is rapped on the knuckles rather unceremoniously, and, as the writer attempts to show, not without deserving it.

Macmillan, through the pen of Mr. Edward Dicey, describes a *séance* of the Davenport brothers, which, considering the experience of the writer, both on this and on the other side of the Atlantic, in spiritualistic matters, will be read with interest. "The appearances," says he, "granting the premises demanded by the performers, were undoubtedly supernatural." He points out, however, that every circumstance connected with the performance is pregnant with suspicion, and comes to much the same conclusion as he did when writing of the spirit manifestations he witnessed in America—namely, that the whole exhibition is a vulgar imposture. He is frank and outspoken, and does not shrink from any of the difficulties connected with the question; and, from a keen observer with such qualities, the reader will derive considerable information. Mr. W. D. Christie writes a capital article on "The Cambridge Apostles," a society of young men founded forty-four years ago in the University of Cambridge, and among whom are numbered some of the very highest names of our literature. The Hallams, Trench, Alford, Merivale, Goulburn, Thirlwall, Monckton Milnes, Charles Buller, and Alfred Tennyson, with many others whom the world delights to honour, are or have been "Apostles;" and, in spite of what the writer in the July number of *Fraser* may have said—and said, we have no doubt, inadvertently—there can be little doubt that the labours of such men have given a mighty impetus to the intellectual activity of England. Mr. Andrew Hamilton, whose Danish sketches are so admirable, tells us, in the present number, the story of "Claus Seidelin, a Danish Apothecary of the Eighteenth Century;" and Mr. William Pole talks to us very instructively "About Iron and What they Do at Schwalbach." That very remarkable story "A Son of the Soil" reaches the thirty-sixth chapter, and Mr. Henry Kingsley brings "The Hillyars and the Burtons" down to chapter fifty-six. The criticism upon William Blake is an appreciative one.

In the *Cornhill* will be found a very graphic account of "Colonel Gordon's Exploits in China," by an eye-witness. The author, too, of the article on "The Scottish Farm-labourer" appears perfectly at home in his subject, and conveys to the English reader a very truthful idea of how the labour-question is treated in different parts of Scotland. A like commendation may be passed on the paper

entitled "Middle-class Education in England for Girls." The grand feature, however, in this month's *Cornhill* is Mr. Wilkie Collins's story of "Armada." He addresses himself to his new task like a giant refreshed, and stands forth as much the master now as he did when his school first became crowded with disciples. Many of these have since risen into fame, but the height on which he sits serene is to them still far up in the empyrean. The very first sentence whets one's appetite and causes an involuntary smacking of the lips. "It was the opening of the season of eighteen hundred and thirty-two, at the Baths of Wildbad." What may a soul rejoicing in the sensational not expect from an introductory paragraph like that? The *dramatis personæ* are Mr. Neal, a stern Scotchman, who, to the proverbial caution of his country, adds the equally well-known prudence of the lawyer; the doctor of Wildbad, a humane old gentleman; Mrs. Armadale, "a woman of the mixed blood of the European and African race and in the prime of her beauty;" and her little boy, Allan Armadale. All gather at the death-bed of Mr. Armadale, who is husband of the lady and father of the little boy, and who insists on Mr. Neal's taking down in writing certain revelations which he has to make. These revelations are of rather startling a character; and, as soon as they are written down, attested, sealed, and posted, Mr. Armadale expires. One can already see, or fancy that one sees, some rare elements for a sensation story; and there can be little doubt but that Mr. Collins will fully satisfy the expectations of his readers.

Temple Bar, which caters so liberally for the class of reader we have just alluded to, brings both "Broken to Harness" and "The Doctor's Wife" down to chapter thirty-five; "Paid in Full" reaches chapter twenty-three; and "The Streets of the World," about which Mr. Sala discourses this month, will be found in Hamburg, Boulogne, Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, and St. Petersburg. His experiences in the last-named city are very characteristic, and told with much humour. "Amusements and Punishments" will interest all those who care about military matters; and those who wish to refresh their memories with the immortal affair of "The Queen's Necklace" will find a very good account of the whole story in the present number of *Temple Bar*.

"Eton as it is" is the title of an amusingly-written, but very hard-hitting, article in the pages of the *Victoria Magazine*, which, besides the usual social science kind of freight, carries bales of lighter goods. "The Elf's Ring" and "Among the Black Boys" are both examples of the latter kind. "A Glance at Italy in the Renaissance of 1860" combines both amusement and instruction, and is evidently written by one whose sympathies are entirely with unified Italy.

The *Eclectic* has a good article on "Marianne's Discoveries in Egypt," and another on the "Rev. Dr. Thomas Raffles;" while the *Churchman's Family Magazine* continues to delight us with the excellence of its matter and the beauty of its illustrations. The representative this month of "Our Bishops and Deans" is Dr. Phillpotts, Lord Bishop of Exeter.—*London Society* is another magazine which may justly plume itself on its art merits. Nothing can excel the graceful success of Miss M. E. Edwards's pencil, while about "S. A." and J. D. Watson there is an individuality which ought one day to make itself felt. In the *St. James's Magazine* the author of "Lady Audley's Secret" rattles on with her story of "Only a Clod," and Dr. J. Scoffern writes a very readable and instructive article on "Spirits and their Manifestations," meaning alcohol.

In *Bentley's Miscellany* Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, in "The House of Seven Chimneys," takes us, with "Jack and Tom," post to Madrid, and Mr. Dudley Costello, along with "Signor Tomkins," progresses through two chapters of his "Summer Tour." Then there is a second portion of "The Rival Beauties," the true Cawnpore story.—*Colburn's New Monthly* has a kindly "In Memoriam" to Captain Speke by Mr. Michell; the third part of "Woodbury," by Mrs. Bushby; "Cotton Possibilities, Natal and Central Africa," by Mr. Andrews; and "Russia," by Cyrus Redding.—The *Dublin University Magazine* opens with an interesting article upon "England and her Colonies;" then "Uncle Silas" is carried on through nine chapters; and "George Anne Bellamy, the Irish Actress," brings us into the green-room and behind the scenes.—"Mary Carpenter" in the *Alexandra Magazine*, speaks very forcibly in favour of the Government looking after and aiding "the education of children of the perishing and neglected classes;" and in the *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine* will be found the usual

fashions, designs, and patterns, all admirably drawn and thoroughly explained; Mr. Eugene Rimmel continues his "History of Perfumery and the Toilet."—The *Month* gives chapters seven and eight of Lady Georgiana Fullerton's "Constance Sherwood;" a legend of Italy by Miss Fitzsimon, "Pay for the Ounces;" a paper on the "Malines Exhibition of Religious Objects of Art;" and another on "Suicide and Insanity."

The *Art-Journal* for November contains a charming engraving, by J. C. Armytage, of Mr. P. F. Poole's picture of "The Gleaner," in the collection of Mr. Bickerstaff of Preston. "Cologne from the River," by Turner, from the Windus collection, engraved by A. Willmore, preserves the character of the original most admirably. "The Genius of Commerce," from the statue of G. Fontana, engraved by J. H. Baker, is the third large illustration in the number. The illustrated articles are "Goldsmith," the "Almanack for the Month," the Rev. E. L. Cutts's "Secular Clergy of the Middle Ages," and Mr. Jewitt's "Early Potteries of Staffordshire." The only wonder is how so beautiful a book can be sold for half-a-crown.

Good Words still rejoices in the clever pencil of Florence Claxton and in pens like those of Isaac Taylor, Dr. C. J. Vaughan, J. M. Ludlow, and the Dean of Canterbury. The last-named appears also among the contributors to the *Sunday Magazine*, which has now reached its second part and seems to go on prosperously. The editor of *Good Words* helped it with a paper in the first number; and, from the support it is receiving, there is little doubt of its ultimate success. The illustrations to "Kate the Grandmother" are much more than ordinarily clever, and will make their author, Jeremiah Gotthelf, famous.—*Our Own Fireside*, edited by the Rev. Charles Bullock, and *Pleasant Hours* seem both up to the usual mark.—The *Working Men's Club and Institute Magazine* has reached its second number; and, from a perusal of its contents, we are satisfied that it ought to be in the hands of every working man. Such a magazine ought to succeed.

We have received also the following:—The *Sixpenny Magazine*, the *Boy's Own Magazine*, and the *Boy's Monthly Magazine*, with illustrations; *Every Boy's Magazine*, also illustrated, in which an article on the "Dean's English" claims the victory in the "great fight" for the "Queen's English" for Mr. Washington Moon; *Young England*, with an article on "The British Museum and other great Libraries in the World," written by one who knows but little about them; *Chambers's Journal*, full as ever of most valuable and varied information; Part I. of the new and greatly improved series of the *Quiver*, redeeming the publisher's promise to the full; the *Family Herald*, the oldest of our present cheap serials, as fresh and vigorous as any of its contemporaries, none of which surpass it in combining amusement and instruction for every variety of readers; the *Art Student*, which, now that the North Lorth London Industrial Exhibition has shown how much latent artistic power exists among the working classes, cannot fail to meet a great want; the *Musical Monthly*, with nine pages of original music; the *Journal of Health*, edited by Dr. Dixon; the *Paper-Trade Review*, from Macniven and Cameron; the *Publishers' Circular*, and the *Bookseller*; and the *Christian Spectator*.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE WEEK.

- ÆSCHYLUS TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH PROSE. By F. A. Paley, M.A. 8vo., pp. vii+244. Cambridge: Deighton, Bell, & Co., Bell and Daldy. 7s. 6d.
- ATLAS. The Harrow Atlas of Modern Geography. With Index. New Edition. Thirty Coloured Maps. Fol. Stanford. 12s. 6d.
- BAINES (Thomas, F.R.G.S.) Explorations in South-West Africa. Being an Account of a Journey in the Years 1861 and 1862 from Walvisch Bay, on the Western Coast, to Lake Ngami and the Victoria Falls. With Plates, Engravings, and Map. 8vo., pp. xii+535. Longman. 21s.
- BAMFORD (Samuel). Homely Rhymes, Poems, and Reminiscences. Revised and Enlarged Edition. With Portrait. Fcap. 8vo., pp. viii+248. Manchester: Ireland. Simpkin. 3s. 6d.
- BENNETT (Rev. Henry Leigh, B.A.) The Harvest. A Sermon preached in the Parish Church, Long Sutton. 8vo., 4d. Long Sutton: Swain. Simpkin. 3d.
- BIBLE WORDS FOR DAILY USE. Consisting of—1. Bible Questions. 2. Promises and Precepts. 3. Prayers and Praises. Selected and Arranged by the Author of "Sunset Thoughts." 48mo. Knight and Son. 1s. 6d.
- BIRD (Rev. Charles Smith, M.A., F.L.S.). Sketches from the Life of. By the Rev. Claude Smith Bird, M.A. With Portrait. Post 8vo., pp. xi+378. Nisbet. 7s. 6d.
- BRITISH ASSOCIATION (The) for the Advancement of Science, Bath, 1864. Authorized Reprint of the Reports in the Special Daily Editions of the *Bath Chronicle*. Roy. 8vo., 8d., pp. 236. Bath: Taylor. Kent. 5s.
- BURTON (Richard F.). Mission to Gelele, King of Dahome. With Notices of the so-called "Amazons," the Grand Customs, the Yearly Customs, the Human Sacrifices, the Present State of the Slave Trade, and the Negro's Place in Nature. With Engravings. Two Volumes. Post 8vo. Tinsley. 25s.
- BUTLER (Samuel). Poems. Edited, with a Memoir, by Robert Bell. Vol. I. (Bell's English Poets—Re-issue.) Fcap. 8vo., pp. 237. Griffin. 8d., 1s., 1s. 6d.

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CAMPBELL (Lady). Martin Tobin. A Novel. Three Volumes. Post 8vo., pp. 910. *J. Maxwell*. 31s. 6d.

CARACCILO. Memoirs of Henrietta Caracciolo, of the Princes of Forino, Ex-Benedictine Nun. From the Italian. With Portrait. Post 8vo., pp. x-374. *Bentley*. 6s.

CHILD'S PLAY. By E. V. B. With Coloured Pictures. New Edition. Cr. 4to. *Low*. 7s. 6d.

CUMMING (Rev. John, D.D., F.R.S.E.). Life and Lessons of Our Lord Unfolded and Illustrated. With Coloured Engravings. Sm. 4to., pp. viii-616. *J. P. Shaw*. 7s. 6d.

DE COIN (Colonel Robert L.). History and Cultivation of Cotton and Tobacco. With Map. Post 8vo., pp. vi-306. *Chapman and Hall*. 9s.

DENISON (Mrs. M. A.). The Cave-Child. (Beadle's American Library.) 12mo., sd., pp. 128. *Beadle*. 6d.

DOMESTIC SERVICE GUIDE (The) to Housekeeping; Practical Cookery; Pickling and Preserving; Household Work; Dairy Management; the Table and Dessert; Cellarage of Wines; Home-Brewing and Wine-Making; the Boudoir and Dressing-Room; Travelling; Stable Economy; Gardening Operations, &c.; being a Handbook of the Duties of the Housekeeper, Cook, Lady's-Maid, Nursery-Maid, Housemaid, Laundry-Maid, Dairy-Maid, Butler, Valet, Footman, Groom, Gardener. From the best and latest Authorities, and the Communications of Heads of Families, in Several Hundred New Receipts. Post 8vo., pp. xii-420. *Lockwood*. 6s.

FANFAN; OR, THE KING'S BUTTERFLY. On which is founded the Drama produced at the Lyceum Theatre by Mr. Fechter, entitled "The King's Butterfly." Fcap. 8vo., bds., pp. 124. *Routledge*. 1s.

FERN'S HOLLOW. Roy. 18mo., pp. 194. *Religious Tract Society*. 2s.

FITZGERALD (William, D.D.). Some Late Decisions of the Privy Council considered. A Charge at the Ordinary Visitation of the Dioceses of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmaedagh, in August 1864. 8vo., sd., pp. 85. Dublin: *Hodges and Smith*. 1s.

FROM DAWN TO DARK IN ITALY. A Tale of the Reformation in the Sixteenth Century. With Illustrations. Sq. cr. 8vo., pp. 376. *Religious Tract Society*. 4s.

FROST (Rev. Percival, M.A.). *Analecta Græca Minora*: with Introductory Sentences, English Notes, and a Dictionary. New Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Fcap. 8vo., pp. viii-239. *Bell and Daldy*. 3s. 6d.

GAZETTEER CENSUS (The) of England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland. 8vo., case. *Wesley*. 1s.

GOETHE'S FAUST: a Dramatic Poem. Translated into English Prose, with Notes, by A. Hayward, Esq. Eighth Edition. Fcap. 8vo., pp. xxxvi-245. *Moxon*. 4s.

GRAHAM (William, LL.D.). Principles of Elocution, and Exercises in Reading, Recitation, Oratory, &c. New and entirely Revised Edition. (Chambers's Educational Course.) 12mo., pp. 432. *Chambers*. 3s.

HENNING (Bracebridge). Gaspar Trenchard. A Novel. Three Volumes. Post 8vo., pp. 354. *J. Maxwell*. 31s. 6d.

HENDERSON'S PERCENTAGE HANDBOOK OF PROFITS, COMMISSIONS, DISCOUNTS AND INTERESTS: being a Ready Guide to Buyers and Sellers, showing Prices required to realize the respective Rates per cent. on Costs, and off Sales or Returns. Three Series of Calculations, embracing One Penny to Ten Pounds, One and a Quarter to Ninety-five per Cent. 18mo., pp. 66. *Collins*. 2s.

HOME THOUGHTS AND HOME SCENES. Ten Original Poems, by Jean Ingelow, Dora Greenwell, Mrs. Tom Taylor, the Hon. Mrs. Norton, Amelia B. Edwards, Jennett Humphreys, and the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman"; and Pictures by A. B. Houghton. Crown 4to. *Routledge*. 21s.

HUGHES. Leaves from the Note-book of a Chief of Police. By Alfred Hughes, Chief of the Bath Police. Fcap. 8vo., bds., pp. viii-264. Bath: *Wood, Virtue*. 3s.

JACKSON (Thomas, M.A.). Our Dumb Companions; or, Conversations of a Father with his Children about Dogs, Horses, Donkeys, and Cats. With Engravings. Fcap. 4to., pp. vii-136. *Partridge*. 5s.

KAYE (John William). History of the Sepoy War in India, 1857-1858. In Three Volumes. Vol. I. 8vo., pp. xv-656. *W. H. Allen*. 18s.

LAYS OF THE PIOUS MINSTRELS. Selections by J. B. H. New Edition. Edited and Re-arranged by Henry Wright. Fcap. 8vo., pp. xii-180. *Houlston*. 3s. 6d.

LILIAN: A TALE OF THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO. With Illustrations. Roy. 18mo., pp. 180. *Religious Tract Society*. 1s. 6d.

LORD LYNN'S WIFE. In Two Volumes. Post 8vo., pp. 545. *Bentley*. 21s.

M'LAUCHLAN (Rev. Thomas, M.A., F.S.A.). Early Scottish Church. The Ecclesiastical History of Scotland, from the First to the Twelfth Century. 8vo., pp. vii-450. Edinburgh: *Clark, Hamilton*. 10s. 6d.

MAGEE (W. C., D.D.). Church's Fear and the Church's Hope: a Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of Wells. 8vo., sd., pp. 25. Bath: *Peach, Bell and Daldy*. 1s.

MARSHALL (Rev. William). Character and its Development. Fcap. 8vo., pp. 315. Edinburgh: *Oliphant, Hamilton*. 5s.

MOGRIDGE (George, "Old Humphrey"). Family Walking-Sticks; or, Prose Portraits of My Relations. With Illustrations. Cr. 8vo., pp. 138. *Partridge*. 1s. 6d.

MONTHLY PAPER (The) of Sunday Teaching. Under the same Editorship as the *Monthly Packet*. Vol. 4. 8vo., pp. 156. *Mozley*. 1s. 6d.

MORRIS (Rev. F. O., B.A.). History of British Birds. Vol. 3. Containing Forty-three Coloured Engravings. Cr. 8vo., pp. 215. *Groombridge*. 7s. 6d.

NOTABILIA QUÆDAM; or, the Principal Tenses of such Irregular Greek Verbs and such Elementary Greek, Latin, and French Constructions as are of Constant Occurrence. 8vo., cl. sd. *Bell and Daldy*. 1s. 6d.

NOT PROVEN. Three Volumes. Post 8vo., pp. 905. *Hurst and Blackett*. 31s. 6d.

PARLEY'S (Peter) Annual for 1865. A Christmas and New Year's Present for Young People. Edited by William Martin. With Engravings. Sq. cr. 8vo., pp. viii-352. *Kent*. 5s.

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MISCELLANEA.

WE regret to record the death of the Rev. Dr. Chas. Parr Burney, Archdeacon of Colchester, at Brighton, on the 1st inst., in the eightieth year of his age. Dr. Burney was the son of Dr. Burney of Greenwich, one of the celebrated classical triumvirate, Porson, Parr, and Burney, and a favourite godson of Dr. Parr. After his father's decease, Archdeacon Burney continued for several years to conduct the celebrated school at Greenwich, till proprietary schools came into fashion. A ripe classical scholar himself, Dr. Charles Parr Burney was an occasional contributor to the higher class periodicals, whose pages are open to the discussion of classical subjects and classical criticism; but he has left no single work behind him like his father's celebrated "Tentamen de Metris ab Aeschylō in Choricis Cantibus adhibitis," a work as imperishable almost as the plays of the great dramatist which it illustrates. Archdeacon Burney was a great lover of books, and much of his leisure was passed in the enjoyment of his library, the collecting of which formed one of the chief pleasures of his life.

In a letter to the editor of the *Times*, which appeared in Wednesday's impression, Mr. Toulmin Smith calls attention to the supposed recovery of Shakespeare's Prayer-book. The letter is interesting; but there are so many difficulties in the way of proving the book's identity as a true Shakespeare relic that, till the matter has been carefully investigated by Sir Frederic Madden, or some equally expert judge of Shakespeare's autograph, it would be premature to consider the three autographs found upon its margins as the genuine signature of the poet.

WHAT will the ideal New Zealander who is to write the history of Great Britain and Ireland in the obscure future make of the following piece of information, which is to be found in a Paris popular almanac for 1865? The illustrated "Almanach du Voleur" gives, under the heading "Guerre Civile à Belfast:"—"Belfast est une petite ville d'Irlande, avoisinant Edinbourg, et habitée en grande partie par des ouvriers, la plupart terrassiers ou charpentiers. . . . Au mois d'Avril dernier les Catholiques d'Edinbourg, ayant eu l'idée de rendre un solennel hommage à la mémoire d'O'Connell en lui érigeant une statue," &c. The writer's knowledge of the locality is no less accurate than his knowledge of facts. His concluding remark is—"Des habitants inoffensifs, des femmes, des enfants, furent égorgés et torturés avec des raffinements qui rappellent les horreurs des guerres de religion au moyen-âge."

The first stepping-stones to the late Mr. John Leech's fame are to be traced to his connexion

with Mr. Orrin Smith, and in the earlier numbers of *Bentley's Miscellany*, for the illustrations to which Mr. Bentley also availed himself of the pencil of Mr. George Cruikshank.

THE Chapel Royal Savoy, which was recently burnt out so as only to leave the outer walls standing, is being restored at the sole charge of her Majesty, under the care of Mr. Sydney Smirke.

THE west wing of the New Museums at Cambridge is ready for occupation. In this wing are provided museums for botany and mineralogy, and lecture-rooms for the professors of those sciences, as well as those of natural philosophy, astronomy and mathematics, and a long gallery for optical researches. The anatomical museum has acquired, besides other accessions to the collection, a very interesting series of corals, starfishes, sea-urchins, and other invertebrate animals, collected and prepared by the late Mr. Lucas Barrett of Trinity College, whose early death, in the prosecution of scientific research, in a diver's dress, whilst exploring the coral reefs off the coast of Jamaica in October 1862, was recorded in No. 5 of THE READER.

THE Miscegenation question turns out to have been a hoax of two gentlemen of New York, who little thought when they started it that learned professors and doctors, anthropologists and ethnologists, and all the class who go groping about in the dark believing themselves the only true lights of science, would have given Miscegenation a literature of its own. The pamphlet itself was sent forth merely as a clever bit of electioneering jugglery to damage a faction. It took men by surprise, and produced a large crop of leaks, which anthropologists and ethnologists have now to swallow as best they may.

WE are glad to hear that Sir Frederic Madden has pronounced unhesitatingly that the Addison corrections in the early version of some *Spectator* essays (noticed in the leading article of No. 86 of THE READER) are genuine. We believe Sir Frederic to be the best judge in the world on such a point, and hope that his judgment—confirming, as it does, that of Mr. Coxe, the able librarian of the Bodleian library, and many other good judges—will set the question at rest. To any one who sees the whole MS., the genuineness of the Addison hand cannot, we venture to say, be matter of doubt. A contemporary, judging from the fac-simile given by Mr. J. D. Campbell, the owner of the MS., in his print of it, argued that the writing was not Addison's, because it was too like his. We think the critic of the journal in question will be convinced, by seeing the entire MS., that the hand is only too like Addison's because it is verily his own. Imitation could not come up to it, and elaborate forgeries are not made in order to turn up suddenly in a bookseller's catalogue and sell for a few shillings. The flowing hand of the second corrector of the MS.—nay, even of Addison's own writing—has not yet been identified, nor the print-like hand of the first copier of the Essays; but the water-marks of the paper—a fleur-de-lys, a shield with a bend, and the initials G. D.—and its substance and appearance, show the paper to be identical with that of official books of 1700-12. Addison was made "Commissioner of Appeals" in 1704. We congratulate Mr. Dykes Campbell on the possession of the treasure he possesses. To us, it is the most valuable Addison relic extant, revealing, as it does, the first form of, and second touches to, some of those Essays which, in their latest shape, have made their writer's name immortal.

"How to Manage It; a Novel about the Mutiny," by J. T. Prichard, late Captain, Bengal Army, editor of the *Delhi Gazette*, which originally appeared in that paper, will shortly be published by Mr. Bentley.

THE "Poems by Three Sisters," recently published by Messrs. Hatchards, are said to be by the three daughters of Mr. Martin F. Tupper. The last edition of "Proverbial Philosophy" contains a photograph of the author, with his autograph.

PROFESSOR BUCHHEIM of King's College, following the example set by Professor Heimann of University College for the last sixteen years, is giving a series of evening lectures in German on the "Literary History of Germany." Thus, at both these colleges of the London University, lectures in German are in the course of delivery to English students.

MR. MURRAY announces the following works by Dr. William Smith:—"A Classical and Biblical Atlas"—Part I. containing Greece, the Greek and Phœnician Colonies, and the Islands of the Ægean Sea; Part II., the Holy Land and

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Countries of the Bible—constructed by Mr. George Grove; "A New English-Latin Dictionary," compiled from original sources, by Dr. Wm. Smith, LL.D., and Theophilus D. Hall; "A Dictionary of Christian Antiquities," comprising the history, institutions, archaeology, geography, and biography of the Christian Church from the times of the Apostles to the age of Charlemagne; "The Student's Manual of Modern Geography;" and "The Student's Manual of Scripture History."

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER, & Co. will publish, during the month, the following new books for young persons:—"Littlehope Hall," by Henrietta Lady Lushington; "Stories of the Apostles: their Lives and Writings," by Caroline Hadley; "Cushions and Corners," by Mrs. Green; and new and cheaper editions of "Stories of Old," "Lost among the Affghans," "The Adventures of Alfán," and "The History of Poor Match." Messrs. Smith, Elder, & Co. have also the following new novels in preparation:—"Margaret Denzil's History," reprinted from the *Cornhill Magazine*; "Maud Neville;" "Dunmara;" "By the Sea," by the author of "Hester Kirton," &c.; "Greyscourt," edited by Lady Chatterton; "Once and Again," by the author of "Who Breaks—Pays;" "Belial;" "Noel; or, It Was to Be," by Robert Baker; "Three Phases of Love," and "The Heiress of the Blackburnfoot." In December they will publish Grimm's "Life of Michael Angelo," translated by F. E. Bunnett; "Letters on England," by Louis Blanc; "Our Tropical Possessions in Malayan India," being a descriptive account of Singapore, Penang, Province Wellesley, and Malacca: their peoples, products, commerce, and government, by Mr. John Cameron; "On Capital Punishment," based on Mittermaier's "Todesstrafe," edited by John Macrae Moir, M.A.; "Cousin Phillis, and Other Tales," by Mrs. Gaskell; and also "The Grey Woman, and Other Tales," by the same.

MESSRS. JACKSON, WALFORD, AND HODDER will shortly publish "Money: a Popular Exposition in Rough Notes," by the Rev. Thomas Binney.

MESSRS. GROOMBRIDGE AND SONS announce, as a Christmas book, "A Bunch of Keys: Where they were Found, and What they might have Unlocked," by Thomas Hood.

MR. VAN VOORST has recently issued "Ootheca Wolleyana: an illustrated Catalogue of Birds' Eggs: Part I.," by Mr. J. Wolley.

MR. WILLIAM DALTON has a new Christmas book in the press entitled the "Wasps of the Ocean," a romance of travel and adventure in China and Siam, based upon fact, which will be published by Messrs. Marlborough & Co.

HERR DUMICHEN, a spirited young German Egyptologist, who has been for the last year in Egypt, writes that he has already collected 700 inscriptions (hieroglyphical) of considerable importance—not short sentences, but texts of great length. When he has collected a thousand he will return with the treasure to Europe.

A most important work as regards the purity of the Hebrew text of the Old Testament is in the course of publication at Hanover, in the new edition of the Massora, the text of which, for the first time, is carefully purged of its innumerable errors. The title runs: "Das Buch Ochläh W'ochlah (Massora): herausgegeben, übersetzt und mit erläuternden Anmerkungen versehen nach einer, soweit bekannt, einzigen, in der kaiserl. Bibliothek zu Paris befindlichen Handschrift, von Dr. S. Frensdorff." The book is reviewed in No. 38 of the *Göttingen Gelehrte Anzeigen*.

AN unpublished work of the great Leibnitz has just been printed at Hanover, "Leibnitzii de Expeditione Aegyptiaca Ludovici XIV. proponenda Scripta que supersunt omnia," edited, with a preface historical and critical, by Klopp, proving that Napoleon's invasion of Egypt was a long-cherished idea of the French.

IN No. 44 of the *Literarisches Centralblatt* is a review of Gladstone's "Studies on Homer and Homeric Age," in the *Allgemeine Literatur Zeitung* (No. 41) of "Stroux über Darwin's Theorie," and in the *Protestantische Monatsblätter* (No. 41) of H. G. Liddell's "Voice of the Church" (on the 39 Articles). In *Petermann's Mittheilungen* (No. 9) is a paper on Colonization in North Australia; the *Grenzboten* (No. 43) has "Das Englische Self-Government," and "Die Römische Frage;" the *Beilage zur Allgemeinen Zeitung*, a paper on Bank-notes and Paper Currency, "Die Hercules-Statue zu Rom," "Englische Kunst," "England and China," "The Maori War and English Emigration," "Pauli's Geschichte Englands," and "Hettner's Geschichte der Deutschen Literatur im 18ten Jahrhundert;" the *Bremer Sonntagsblatt* (No. 43), Long-

fellow's "Tales of a Road-side Inn," and "John Clare," the rustic poet; and the *Ausland* (No. 43), "Landschaften und Merkwürdigkeiten Neu-Braunschweigs, geschildert von Arthur Gordon;" "Das Gleichniss vom verlorenen Sohne in den h. Schriften der Buddhisten," "Die Insel Bourbon," "Die Erzeugnisse der Insel Cypern," "Perlenfieber in Schottland," and "G. M. Thomas über mittelalterlichen Kustenkarten des Schwarzen Meeres."

THE *Zeitschrift für Ägyptische Sprache und Alterthumskunde*, a monthly journal of Egyptology, commenced by Dr. Brugsch last year, and which has reached its fourteenth number, will in future be edited by the veteran Lepsius, Dr. Brugsch having been sent by the Prussian Government to Cairo in the capacity of consul.

MR. BAILLIERE has nearly ready a new volume of his Illustrated Scientific Library, on "Chemical Technology," by Messrs. Richardson and Watts.

GANOT'S "Treatise on Physics" is now used as a class-book at Winchester, Dublin, Belfast, Sandhurst, Woolwich, &c.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON, AND HODGE will commence the season on Thursday next with the sale of the libraries of Mr. John Lamage and Mr. T. F. Blackwell.

THE chief second-hand booksellers are showing more than usual activity in the early publication of their catalogues. Mr. Lilly of New Street puts forth a tempting announcement of a catalogue of book rarities, including the choice library of Mr. Robert Glandening of Portsea; and Messrs. Nattali and Bond, of Bedford Street, Covent Garden, have issued a catalogue of some 2500 articles, all more or less interesting to the lover of books and general student.

THE Greek journals record the deaths of two learned Greeks—J. P. Kokkonis, to whom modern Greece is indebted for a series of most valuable school and college books; and Charelamos Metaxos, the well-known physician, medical writer, and patriot. The former died at Athens, and the latter at Cephalonia, on the 11th ult.

PROFESSOR MERTENS, the librarian, is about to publish, in three volumes, "Catalogue Méthodique de la Bibliothèque Publique d'Anvers; suivi d'une Table des Noms d'Auteurs."

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for opinion entertained by Correspondents. Anonymous communication cannot be inserted.]

THE POSSESSIVE AUGMENT.

To the Editor of THE READER.

2 Nov., 1864.

SIR,—I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which the "Inquiry into the Character and Origin of the Possessive Augment" was treated in one of your late numbers (24th Sept., p. 374). The writer of that article is no less decided than myself in rejecting the Johnsonian genitive-case theory; and, although he objects to that supported in the "Inquiry"—the pronominal theory—his objection may be said almost to resolve itself into a preference bestowed upon a novel theory first, I believe, propounded by himself. We are referred to a method of "linking together component bases by means of an *s*, which probably is an abbreviation of *sam* = *συν*, 'with, together;' and the same process is said to be used extensively in modern languages—amongst others, in German—"although in none of these languages can any suspicion attach to the *s*, of its being either a genitive sign or the remnant of a possessive." The writer gives various instances in which an intercalation of the letter *s* either qualifies or completely alters the force of the compound Sanskrit word into which it is inserted. He adds that, "in a considerable number of German compounds, the link by this means becomes indissoluble." I have stated ("Inquiry," p. 21) that, according to German grammarians, the letter *s*, so introduced, may be regarded as *articulus post-positivus*.

The absence of any suspicion that the *s*, so *enclavé*, is either a genitive sign or the remnant of a possessive, would seem to dissociate it altogether, both from the Anglo-Saxon *es*—possessive or non-possessive—and from *his*, regarded as the pronominal successor of the possessive genitive. The effect of the apostrophized *s* differs from that of the *s* in the Sanskrit *sam* in this, that the latter appears to imply addition, whereas neither the ancient *Howelles dohter* nor the substituted *Howel* his daughter would be likely to be produced from a combination of the word *Howel* with his daughter.

In the second series of Max Müller's "Lectures on the Science of Language" it is said, p. 332, "We have throughout these investigations met, on several occasions, with an *s* prefixed to *mar*, and we have treated it simply as a modificatory element, added for the purpose of distinguishing words which it was felt desirable to keep distinct. Without inquiring into the real origin of this *s*, which has lately been the subject of violent disputes between Professors Pott and Curtius, we may take it for granted that the Sanskrit root *smar* is clearly related to the root *mar*."

At present I have not had an opportunity of learning what the rival authorities glanced at in this passage have asserted or have proved.

If the Anglo-Saxon language possessed what may be called an *endogenous* power corresponding with that ascribed by the writer of the article (READER, p. 376) to Sanskrit, where, may it be asked, lay that power buried for the long period during which *es* was appropriated to the terminations of masculine and neuter Anglo-Saxon and mediæval English genitives, until the change which appears to have commenced towards the close of the twelfth century? If the Sanskrit *s* is to be connected with the apostrophized *s* to the exclusion of the Anglo-Saxon genitive, how came our ancestors to resort to a combination known in Sanskrit, and supposed to have survived in Germany, but long lost in England?

The writer says: "There is one class of cases which apparently supports the pronominal, or Mr. Manning's theory. We mean those cases in which the noun bearing the apostrophized *s* is not followed by a noun governing it. 'A servant of my brother's,' 'a friend of yours,' 'the house is ours,' 'the gloves are Harriet's' . . ." The writer admits that, in these cases, possession only is implied, and that the words are not genitives. He states, however, "that all these and similar cases are elliptical, and that the existence of the *s* in these elliptical phrases is due to the noun not expressed, but clearly understood."

I thought that the fallacy of the *elliptical* theory had been shown in the following, among other passages in an early part of the "Inquiry." "Bishop Lowth says: Both the affix and the preposition seem to be sometimes used as a soldier of the king's;" but here are really two possessives, for it means one of the soldiers of the king:—Upon this I observed [p. 4] that "the expression would be so understood, not *ex vi termini*, as involving a double possessive, but because the king would be presumed to have more than one soldier. If I say, 'That man is a servant of my brother's; he is no servant of mine,' I shall not be considered to have said, 'That man is one of my brother's servants; he is not one of my servants.' It will not be inferred either that my brother has several men in his service, or that I have any in mine."

Dr. Angus ("Inquiry," p. 5) informs us that "Read a sonnet of Milton's" is an elliptical expression for "Read a sonnet of Milton's sonnets." Now, although the force of the two expressions is not identical, we can, indeed, instead of "a sonnet of Milton's," say "a sonnet of Milton's sonnets;" but this is simply because we know the other sonnets were written by Milton. On the other hand, although the *Arancana* is an epic of Erilla's, it is not an epic of Erilla's epics, inasmuch as no other epic can be traced to that poet.

Instead of "the gloves are Harriet's," we might, indeed, say "the gloves are Harriet's gloves;" but the sense would not be the same. The latter sentence would identify the property, while the former would identify the proprietor.

Having discovered omissions in two of the pages of my essay, I cancelled them. But, after these cancels had been distributed, my attention was drawn (READER, 22 Oct.) to an error which had entirely escaped me. It is said ("Inquiry," p. 28):—"It will be seen that, during an interval which can scarcely have reached a century, nearly all the Anglo-Saxon possessive inflexional genitives of the earlier MS. became the pronominal possessives of the latter version." It is obvious that this could no otherwise be made to be *seen* than by presenting to the reader, in addition to the five tables at pp. 28–34, other tables, one of which should represent the *subjective* genitives in which *es* had been retained in the second version, and which, being possessive, were capable of being supplanted by the possessive pronoun, and another table exhibiting those genitives in *es* which, being *objective*, were not capable of being so supplanted. If these additional tables had been supplied, it would have been seen what proportion the trans-

formed genitives which appear in the seven pages of the "Inquiry" above referred to bear to those untransformed genitives, which, being subjective, were susceptible of transformation, and also to the untransformed, but untransformable, because objective, genitives. It has been suggested that the untransformed genitives outnumber the transformed; and, if the former were all subjective, and, as such, transformable, it would follow that the expectation of finding that *nearly all* the Anglo-Saxon possessive inflexional genitives of the earlier MS. had become pronominal possessives, would not be realized. I have not had the means of ascertaining how the matter stands, being at present unable to obtain a sight of the volumes of Layamon. It is, however, by no means improbable that, even rejecting the untransformable objective genitives, the statement in the "Inquiry" that "*nearly all*" the possessive inflexional genitives had undergone transformation may turn out to be incorrect.

However this may be, the important facts connected with this change remain untouched. These are, that, in a poem of some 30,000 lines composed before the death of Queen Eleanor, in 1204, two instances only have been found in which the possessive genitive in *es* is exchanged for the pronominal adjective *his*; whereas, after a lapse of about a century, the same poem reappeared with upwards of a hundred such transformations, the change so introduced being continued under forms varying from *his* to *ys* and *is*, each treated as a separate word, through the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, until all were compressed into a single *s*, not, however, without an apology being afterwards made for the elision, in the shape of an apostrophe.—Yours, &c.,
J. MANNING, Q.A.S.

3rd November, 1864.

SIR,—Having had, by your kindness, an opportunity of seeing the foregoing letter in proof, I ask leave to remark on it, that, so far from "the important facts connected with this changing of *es* into *his* remaining untouched," they have been cut down to facts of very little importance. The importance of Serjeant Manning's fact was not that *some* of his possessives in *es*—less than half—had been changed into *his*, but that, as he represented the non-fact, "*nearly all*" of them had so changed; that "the genitive in *s* was SUPERSEDED by the pronoun *his*." This mistaken exaggeration of the fact, turning it into an unverity, was what gave his "Inquiry" its importance to students of early English. If the learned lawyer had been content to leave the fact as the most able editor of Layamon left it when he called attention to it, no harm would have been done. Every one knew that *his* had been used as a substantive for the possessive *es*; but the harm came when it was represented that in "the thirteenth century the genitive in *s*, when used in a possessive sense, was superseded by the pronoun *his*." Of course it was not.

Again, as to the important fact being untouched. Any one reading the "Inquiry" would have supposed that the second MS. of Layamon was an ordinary one—that it represented the usual state of the language. I have shown that it is altogether extra-ordinary and exceptional in this large prefixing of *h* to words. I have since heard from its editor that he does not remember one like it, and all students know how nearly that means there is not one like it.

Again, as to my list of 220 (now 226) possessives in *es*, I would observe that they are all names of men, except a few (say six) like *life's end*, *folke's king*, *spear's point*. These are to be set against the 94 in the "Inquiry," or "more than a hundred" (see above) in *his*.

Again, as to the passage in Serjeant Manning's present letter, "The change [of *es* for *his*] so introduced being continued under forms varying from *his* to *ys* and *is*, through the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries," let your readers remember that the change was a very partial one, that it was only partially continued, and that there is, I believe, no positive evidence that *ys* and *is* necessarily represented the *his* written for them (as I believe) in the Layamon MS., and that all the probable evidence can be met by other probable evidence that the first genitives in *is* belonged to a special dialect, and were thence transferred to others.

If Mr. Manning's statement in his "Inquiry" only mean that our apostrophized *s* may represent the *his* of such nouns as had a possessive with *his* as well as one in *es* or *s*, let him say so, and alter his "Inquiry" accordingly. I question whether he proves anything more.—Yours, &c.,
EDITOR.

THE EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETY.

To the Editor of THE READER.

London, 31 October, 1864.

SIR,—I have been much interested by the able review in your last week's paper with reference to the republication of Early English works. I avail myself of the opportunity thus offered to make a suggestion for the consideration of the Society referred to, which has occurred to me again and again. It is this—that old English books should be republished in modern type and spelling. For the sake of the learned in this kind of lore the text might also be printed in its original state, or—which, perhaps, would be better—selections might be given in an appendix. There would, no doubt, be some difficulties in rendering poetry and old sayings; but these are matters of detail. Until some such course is pursued, I think it will be vain to expect that subscribers will be found among the general public. No doubt the literary mouths of men like your able correspondent "F. J. F.," whose tastes have received a special cultivation, may water at the idea of the reproduction of these old books in all their original simplicity; but the eye and mind of most persons alike rebel against the trouble of perusing them. Indeed, even "F. J. F." himself, if I understand correctly, has hitherto been unable to appreciate one of the works he mentions, through his difficulty in deciphering the contents. But *non cuius homini contingit adire Corinthum*. It is not given to every one to make himself master of these specialities as he has done. I am aware that one great object which these societies have in view is to show the idiomatic and other changes which our language has undergone; but I think those old books, produced in an accessible form, might be made to serve a more important end—that of showing the habits, manners, customs, and mode of living of the people when these books were written. From such sources historians might give us a much better account than they have hitherto done of the social and domestic life of the people in the bygone centuries. I enclose my card; but, in case you should feel disposed to insert this with a view to elicit discussion in the matter, I beg to subscribe myself, Sir, your most obedient servant,
A GENERAL READER.

AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS AND THE "ECHOES OF THE WEEK."

To the Editor of the READER.

SIR,—You ask me to retract a paragraph of mine in the *Illustrated London News*, and accuse me of "carelessness," of being "ignorant of the meaning of words," and of "stupid misrepresentation." How far the charge is just your readers can judge from the following facts:—

1. In THE READER of the 27th August, interwoven in the leading article, there appeared a letter from New York dated Aug. 7, 1864, in which it was stated that "the British people" were willingly ignorant of American character, and that "for fifty years they desired the accounts of America to be so written"—i.e., made up of perversions and untruths. The writer then goes on to say that a "correspondent of a London journal said to him—

"Now, of course, when I took the [my] place, I asked, 'Is black to be black and white white, or is white to be black and black white? For of course you know a man taking such a position must do as he is desired to do.'"—From THE READER, Aug. 27th.

"A writer from New York, in the Reader, plainly accuses our English correspondents of painting white black according to order, and the English of being gulled and hoodwinked in their judgment of this great struggle by these paid fibbers."—From the "Echoes of the Week," Sept. 10th.

Surely mine is but a mild echo of the fact. You object to the word writer, and say he was not from New York but a "New Yorker." If you refer to your paper of the date, you will find that I was correct, exception being taken to the fact that the "writer" was actually a correspondent whose letters you had several times printed.

2. You own that the accusation is not of the correspondents being "paid fibbers," but of being "advocates who hold a brief." Pray—as regards a newspaper-correspondent—where is the difference? A man is sent to report on current events, and he paints black white as "*he is desired*." What right has any man to sell his pen, or to have any bias but that which his own honourable feelings give him? If he does not give us the truth, he at least gives us something "*as near Truths likeness as hee possible can gett*," as Samuel Daniel says in his History of England.

3. You add, I am "bound to retract a statement, made only through carelessness, as you are willing to believe," and that I connected Mr. Sala with that statement. This I utterly deny. I complimented that gentleman on the "photographic truth"—the phrase is, perhaps, an awkward one—of his letters, and defended not only him, but the whole body of our newspaper-correspondents from the equally odious imputations of "painting black white, as desired," or of "holding a brief."

Trusting to your sense of justice to be allowed that answer which you have demanded in so peremptory a tone, I am, &c.,

THE WRITER OF THE "ECHOES OF THE WEEK."

Illustrated London News Office,
Nov. 2nd, 1864.

[We publish this letter, as we should that of any person who conceives himself aggrieved by a statement which appeared in our columns, though we are unable to discover how it is an answer to our charge. Our correspondent seems still to be ignorant of the facts that "interwoven" is not a synonym for "inserted," that a "writer from New York in the Reader" is not the same thing as the "writer of a letter from New York published in the Reader," and that a "paid fibber" is not the equivalent term for an "advocate." We consider, therefore, that our assertion, as to the writer of the paragraph "being ignorant of the meaning of words," is corroborated by his own explanation.

We rejoice to learn that he did not intend to refer to Mr. Sala in his remarks. The whole passage to which we alluded was this:—"By the mistake of a newspaper correspondent it has been reported that Mr. Sala (who is so well known in connexion with this magazine) has returned to England. This is not the case. He is still reporting 'America in the Midst of War,' and his readers would be sorry to miss his fluent, truthful, and clear pen. His diary in America will be published in October next. By-the-way, a writer from New York in the Reader plainly accuses our English correspondents of painting white black, according to order, and the English of being gulled and hoodwinked in their judgment of this great struggle and of American character by these paid fibbers. This, of course, is the old story; to all English travellers, from Basil Hall, Mrs. Trollope, and Charles Dickens, to Mrs. Trollope's son and Dr. Mackay, we have heard long ago that immense sums have been paid for the purpose of abusing America; but by whom? It does appear to us that these gentlemen could have made, if venal, quite as much money by writing up everything *couleur de rose*. Let us hope that some English author will give this slander an indignant denial. Of Mr. Sala's letters we may say, honestly, that, without reference to depth of view or method of treatment, we have heard dwellers in America—nay, Americans themselves—attest their photographic truth." If this passage was not intended to refer to Mr. Sala, we can only regret that the author of "Echoes of the Week" should be so singularly unfortunate in his mode of expressing his meaning.—THE EDITOR OF "THE READER."

SCIENCE.

CELESTIAL ANALYSIS.

IT is hardly possible to overrate the importance of spectrum-analysis in extending our knowledge of the structure of matter, whether the object we contemplate be a system or a molecule—whether it be one hundred millions of miles in diameter or only the one-hundred-millionth of an inch.

In the meantime we have to chronicle a research conducted by aid of the spectroscope, and second to none (not even to that of the illustrious Heidelberg Professor) in revealing to us the constitution of those enormous aggregations of matter familiarly termed the heavenly bodies.

The first part of this research was jointly conducted by Mr. William Huggins and Dr. William Allen Miller, but the second part is due entirely to the former, and the whole is published in the *Transactions of the Royal Society*. Both parts are of surpassing interest; but the last, if possible, excels the first, containing the announcement of one of the most remarkable discoveries of modern times. We shall here deal with that portion of the first part, which relates to the spectra of the Moon and planets—those of the fixed stars we have before referred to.

The result of their analysis of the light reflected by our satellite is wholly against the existence of

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any considerable lunar atmosphere, inasmuch as no new lines were seen in addition to those observed in the solar spectrum.

When the light from Jupiter was analyzed, whether in comparison with the light of the Moon or with that of the sky, a band between C and D came out stronger than could be accounted for by our atmosphere: this increase in strength may therefore be supposed to be due to the atmosphere of that planet. Two bands near C were likewise supposed to be deepened in intensity by the influence of the Jovian atmosphere; but, with these exceptions, the spectrum of Jupiter appeared to correspond exactly with that of the sky.

Saturn was next examined; and bands were seen similar to those in the spectrum of Jupiter, and having the same position; but this spectrum was very difficult of observation.

In the spectrum of Mars, about F, the brilliancy becomes diminished in a remarkable manner, in consequence of a series of strong and nearly equidistant bands, which commences at F and continues towards the more refrangible end as far as the spectrum can be traced. The authors remark that these bands are evidently the cause of the predominance of red rays in the light of this planet.

No satisfactory proof of absorption was obtained from the spectrum of Venus; and, in conclusion, the imperfect evidence afforded by the spectroscopic of the existence of planetary atmospheres is accounted for on the supposition "that (with the exception of Mars) the light is chiefly reflected, not from the planetary surfaces, but from masses of cloud in the upper strata of the atmosphere of the planets; so that the length of atmosphere which the light would have to traverse would be considerably lessened." Perhaps, also, we have evidence from these observations that the atmospheres of the various planets do not contain materials other than those which exist in the atmosphere of our earth, since no new lines were observed in the planetary spectra; and we may also conclude that the clouds, which probably reflect the light back from all of the planets—except Mars—do not produce particular absorption of rays.

We now proceed to the supplement, which is thus introduced by Mr. Huggins:—

"The concluding paragraphs of the preceding paper refer to the similarity of essential constitution which our examination of the spectra of the fixed stars has shown in all cases to exist among the stars, and between them and our sun. It becomes, therefore, an object of great importance, in reference to our knowledge of the visible universe, to ascertain whether the similarity of plan observable among the stars, and uniting them with our sun into one great group, is extended to the distinct and remarkable class of bodies known as nebulae. . . . Some of the most enigmatical of these wondrous objects are those which present in the telescope small round or slightly oval discs. For this reason they were placed by Sir William Herschel in a class by themselves, under the name of Planetary Nebulae. They present but little indication of resolvability. The colour of their light—which, in the case of several, is blue tinted with green—is remarkable, since this is a colour extremely rare amongst single stars. These nebulae, too, agree in showing no indication of central condensation."

On August 29th, 1864, Mr. Huggins directed his telescope, armed with the spectrum apparatus, to nebula No. 4373 37 H. IV. in *Draco* (the first number refers to Sir J. Herschel's last catalogue): the result obtained is thus described:—"At first I suspected some derangement of the instrument had taken place, for no spectrum was seen, but only a short line of light perpendicular to the direction of dispersion. I then found that the light of this nebula, unlike any other extraterrestrial light which had yet been subjected by me to prismatic analysis, was not composed of light of different refrangibilities, and therefore could not form a spectrum. A great part of the light from this nebula is monochromatic, and, after passing through the prisms, remains concentrated in a bright line, occupying in the instrument the position of that part of the spectrum to which its light corresponds in refrangibility. A more careful examination with a narrower slit, however, showed that, a little more refrangible than the light line, and separated from it by a dark interval, a narrower and much fainter line occurs. Beyond this again, at about three times the distance of the second line, a third exceedingly faint line was seen. . . . The strongest line coincides in position with the brightest of the air lines. This line is due to nitrogen, and occurs in the spectrum about midway between *b* and *F* of the solar spectrum."

"The faintest of the lines of the nebula agrees in position with the line of hydrogen corresponding to Fraunhofer's *F*. The other bright line was a little less refrangible than the strong line of barium. Besides these lines, an exceedingly faint spectrum was just perceived for a short distance on both sides of the group of bright lines. I suspect this is not uniform, but is crossed with dark spaces. Subsequent observations on other nebulae induce me to regard this faint spectrum as due to the solid or liquid matter of the nucleus, and as quite distinct from the bright lines into which nearly the whole of the light from the nebula is concentrated."

The spectrum of No. 4390 (6 E), in *Taurus Poniatowski*, was essentially the same as that of No. 4373. The presence of an extremely faint spectrum was suspected, although the nebula does not possess a distinct nucleus.

In No. 4514 (73 H. IV.) the same three bright lines were seen. It was found, by withdrawing the cylindrical lens, that the faint spectrum became a narrow line; thus showing that it was due to the nucleus.

Besides other nebulae, No. 4447 (57 M.), the annular one in *Lyra*, was observed; and it was proved, from the bright lines being most intense in the borders and least so in the centre, that the faint nebulous matter occupying the central portion is probably similar in constitution to that of the ring.

Nor were Mr. Huggins's observations entirely confined to planetary nebulae strictly so termed; but the famous Dumb-bell nebula was found to give the brightest of the three lines without any trace of a continuous spectrum. Other nebulae again, including the great nebula of *Andromeda* and many of those already resolved by Lord Rosse and others, seemed to be quite different in their constitution from the planetary ones, giving merely a continuous spectrum without any bright lines. In fact, these lines were not found to characterize the light of any nebula that had been already resolved by a previous observer into a cluster of stars.

Mr. Huggins, in his remarks, briefly and decidedly disposes of the hypothesis that these nebulae may be clusters of stars, and shows that they must be enormous masses of luminous gas or vapour. He justly remarks that the small brilliancy of these nebulae is in accordance with this conclusion; for glowing or luminous gas would probably be very inferior in splendour to incandescent solid or liquid matter. He then goes on to observe "that another consideration which opposes the notion that these nebulae are clusters of stars is found in the extreme simplicity of constitution which the three light lines suggest, whether or not we regard these lines as indicating the presence of nitrogen, hydrogen, and a substance unknown."

We conclude our remarks on this admirable research with the following highly suggestive observations of the author:—"In my experiments on the spectrum of nitrogen I found that the character of the brightest of the lines of nitrogen—that with which the line in the nebulae coincides—differs from that of the two double lines next in brilliancy. This line is more nebulous at the edges, even when the slit is narrow and the other lines are thin and sharp. . . . The speculation presents itself whether the occurrence of this one line only in the nebulae may not indicate a form of matter more elementary than nitrogen, and which our analysis has not yet enabled us to detect." We recommend this remark to the attention of chemists, especially since there is some suspicion that nitrogen is really decomposed at a high temperature.

We would now desire to offer a few observations regarding stellar analysis by means of the spectroscopic.

In the first place, we remark that, experimentally, we are quite ignorant of the nature of those luminous rays which would proceed from a very thick stratum of heated gas could we obtain such in a state of intense ignition, yet we are not without the means of discovering indirectly through the phenomena of absorption what appearance would be presented to us in such a case. For convenience sake, we may distinguish between two kinds of absorptive energy which bodies exert upon light. These may be termed *selective* and *general* absorption. In the former a definite ray of light is seized upon and stopped by a very small thickness of the absorbing medium; and of this description of absorption the vapour of sodium is a very good example. But, besides this, there is a more gradual and more general absorptive power exerted by bodies, and one where it often requires a very great thickness of the body to

produce a sensible effect, while this effect is exerted upon all rays with very little distinction between them. Thus we find that the atmosphere of the Sun exerts a selective absorption upon the Sun's light, and produces the well-known lines in the spectrum; but it also exerts a general absorption, since the *quantity* of light coming from the limb is less than that from the centre, while the *quality* is very much the same. Nor are we without indication that an absorptive power of this nature is also exerted by our own atmosphere; and we may probably conclude that even the most transparent gas, were it only thick enough, would ultimately stop all rays of light. Furthermore, it is reasonable to conclude that metallic vapours are more opaque than the gases which constitute our atmosphere. Again, we know that an *opaque* body, if heated to a certain temperature, will give out all the rays belonging to that temperature, and that the radiation of such body will be very much the same, whether it be in a solid, a liquid, or a gaseous condition.

Now, since metallic vapours are known to exist in the atmospheres of the Sun and stars, and since we have some reason to believe that a comparatively small thickness of such vapour may be sufficient to produce opacity, and, consequently, to give out a continuous spectrum if heated to a high degree, there appears to be no ground derivable from the nature of the light emitted by these bodies for determining whether this proceeds from a solid, a liquid, or a gaseous substance. Other considerations may, doubtless, induce us to give the preference to some one of these three conditions; but these, whatever they may be, cannot, we think, have anything to do with the nature of the light emitted. Of course these observations are only intended to refer to the luminous photosphere, and not to the vapours in the atmospheres of the Sun and stars above this luminous region; for it is absolutely certain that the dark lines of the solar and stellar spectra denote the presence of certain metals in a state of vapour in the atmosphere of these luminaries.

But to proceed to nebulae:—Let us now endeavour to realize to ourselves the appearance which would be presented to us by a very large globe of incandescent gas of equal temperature throughout. Let us first imagine that such a globe is virtually opaque through its diameter. If, in addition to this, the globe be so large, or if its substance be one exercising such a powerful absorptive influence that the globe is not only opaque through its diameter, but also through a great portion of its apparent disc, then will all this portion radiate *all the rays* belonging to the temperature of the globe and appear equally luminous throughout; while, on the other hand, the portions *very near* the rim will not appear so luminous as the others, nor will they emit all the rays belonging to the temperature, since they are not sufficiently thick to be opaque.

If, on the other hand, such a globe be only just opaque through its greatest thickness, then will the centre be most luminous, giving out all the rays due to the temperature of the globe, while there will be a progressive decrease in luminosity from the centre to the circumference, as well as the loss of certain rays which will be deficient in the spectrum from any part except the very centre. But, if the globe be not sufficiently large to be opaque even through its central line, yet it will evidently absorb more light in this direction than near its border, since the greater the thickness of such a body the greater the absorption. We shall therefore here have just as in the last case, a graduated luminosity, most intense at the centre, and least so at the circumference.

It would thus appear that a gaseous incandescent globe of uniform temperature, except where it is so large or composed of such a material as to be virtually opaque throughout, would present us with a graduated luminosity, appearing brightest towards the centre and less bright at the circumference. But, if this globe, although of uniform temperature throughout, be hollow in the interior, or if, on the other hand, although solid, it have a higher temperature at the circumference than at the centre, it will present a totally different appearance to that which we have described. If its substance be sufficiently opaque, it will appear equally luminous throughout; but, if this be very transparent, it will appear most luminous near the circumference.

Let us apply these remarks to planetary nebulae. We are disposed with Mr. Huggins to adopt the reasoning of Sir J. Herschel, which goes to prove that these bodies are globes and not discs, since it is extremely improbable that the plane of the

disc should be perpendicular to the visual ray. It would also appear, from the visibility of the central nuclei, as well as from the small size of the latter, that the gas which composes these curious bodies is exceedingly attenuated and transparent, while the absence of luminous condensation, and the appearance in some cases of the very reverse, would entitle us to conclude, according to the principles which we have ventured to state, that such globes are either hollow or that their temperature is greater at the circumference than at the centre. It is premature to argue from Mr. Huggins's observations that the temperature of the nucleus is less than that of the envelope, although, perhaps, the evidence lies in this direction; we certainly think, however, that the possession of a central nucleus is against the hollowness of nebulae. We leave our readers to form their own guesses as to the future condition and prospects of these curious bodies. Some may be disposed to assign to them a dignified future, and to regard them as systems in course of preparation, while others may conceive them to be merely gigantic comets.

The origin of their luminosity is, without doubt, a most puzzling question. One friend has suggested that they were created hot, and that they have been subsisting until now upon their primeval inheritance of splendour. We very much question the validity of this explanation; and, if the variability of any of these bodies can be proved, it would rather appear that there is a constant conversion of some other form of motion into heat; and this we may very well conceive of as taking place at the surface rather than at the centre—in which case the absence of luminous condensation would be sufficiently explained.

THE COMETS.

DONATI'S comet, discovered on the 9th of September, bids fair to become, as remarked by M. Radau in the *Moniteur Scientifique*, Comet I., 1864; for its perihelion was reached on the 27th of July, which places it before the others discovered on the 5th July and 23rd July, which reached their perihelion on the 11th of October and August 15th respectively. There is no reason for supposing this to represent an extreme case, and it would seem to point out that the order of discovery would be a better one to follow. Can the point be decided by anything less than a congress of astronomers? If so, let all comet-hunters at once place their favourites on an equal footing with the less erratic denizens of the sky—the asteroids, to wit—and number them in the order of discovery.

The original Comet I. has reached the southern hemisphere, and Mr. Tebbutt, of Windsor Observatory, New South Wales, has communicated some observations of it to the *Astronomische Nachrichten*.

The original Comet II. has also crossed the line, and been observed at Santiago by M. Moesta, who watched it when at perihelion (15th Aug.), and anticipated a near approach on the 9th of September. The agreement between M. Moesta's elements, deducted from his observations in the southern hemisphere and those calculated from the northern, observations, is very striking, as the following comparison will show:—

Moesta.	Frischauf.
T. = Aug. 15.4097 G. M. T.	Aug. 15.58458 B. M. T.
Ω 95° 19' 7"	95° 10' 23.4"
π 246 155	246 6 55.3
i 178 6 46.5	178 7 54.9
log. q 9.95855	9.9587

At Santiago there was no trace of a tail; but, *en revanche*, the nebulosity surrounding the nucleus was one degree in diameter.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT BATH.

REPORTS.

Committee on Scientific Evidence in Courts of Judicature.—The report, for which we have not space, was read in Section F.

SECTIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Section A.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

On an Enlarged Photograph of the Moon. By Mr. Brothers (of Manchester).—The photograph had been made from a negative by Warren De La Rue, F.R.S. The original negative is one inch in diameter, and from this a positive two inches in diameter was first made. This was placed within the rays of a nine-inch condenser of the solar camera, and an enlarged negative on a plate 36 in.

by 24 in. was produced. The print exhibited was on a single sheet of paper; and thus the disadvantage of joining several sheets together, as in other large prints of the moon, was avoided. Various effects from the same negative could be produced by providing either for the finer details of the strongly illuminated side of the moon, or for the more rugged parts at the side near and at the terminator. The sharpness of the photographs was very marked, and their effect was very striking and satisfactory.

Description of Professor W. Thomson's Electric Resistance Balance. By Mr. Fleeming Jenkin.—This instrument is intended to carry out important improvements in the methods of comparing the electric resistances of short thick bars of wires of metal, which now do not require to be cut to any definite length, or to be soldered or joined by amalgamated terminals to the connexions of the instrument, as any resistance due to slightly imperfect connexion between the bar tested and these connexions does not vitiate the measurements.

On the Properties of Certain Stream Lines. By Professor Rankine.—This paper was in continuation of one read at the Newcastle meeting, describing the paths in which the particles of a liquid moved past a solid body, more especially in reference to the action of streams on ships and the formation of wave-lines.

Notice of the Physical Aspect of the Sun. By Professor Phillips, F.R.S.—We shall return to this communication.

On a New Form of Spectroscope in which Direct Vision is obtained with a Single Prism. By Mr. J. Browning.—Whilst Mr. Browning was engaged on various contrivances to effect this object, Mr. A. Herschel showed him a single prism he had contrived which answered the purpose. It was of the form that has been termed 3 to 1 right-angled, from the hypotenuse being three times as large as the base. These proportions are very simple and easy of execution.

On a recent Description of an Iris seen in the Lake of Lucerne. By Mr. J. J. Walker.

On an Easy Mode of Measuring Heights. By Mr. M. Moggridge.

On the Earthquake and Storm in Sussex on the 21st of August, 1864. By Rev. E. B. Ellman.

On a New Arrangement for Measuring the Rate of Evaporation by R. von Vinetot. By Mr. Glaisher, F.R.S.

On a Mode of Determining the Velocity of Sound. By Dr. Stevelly.

Section B.—CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

An Account of some Experiments on the Rate of Chemical Change. By Mr. A. Vernon Harcourt.—“Two years ago, at the Cambridge meeting of the Association, I communicated to this Section a paper on certain cases of induced chemical action.

... The principal case of induced oxidation, which I before described, was that which occurs when permanganate of potassium is added to a solution containing chloride of tin and oxygen. Under these circumstances, while a portion of the tin salt is oxidized by the permanganate, another portion is attacked by the free oxygen. A large number of similar cases have since been investigated by Kessler. My principal object was to determine what ratio existed between the two oxidations; and it occurred to me to try whether the sulphate of manganese formed by the reduction of the permanganate in the acid solution had any influence. I found, greatly to my surprise, that this fixed neutral salt had itself the power of determining the transference of oxygen. Sulphurous acid, as is well known, when mixed with a large bulk of water which has been exposed to the air, is but slowly oxidized; and this change proceeds still more slowly when the solution is freely acidified. But, if, to such a solution, a minute quantity of sulphate of manganese is added, the oxidation of the sulphurous acid is at once determined. It is like, so far as the result is concerned, the effect of adding a drop of sulphuric acid to a mixture of chlorate of potash and sugar. Sulphate of manganese has also the power of determining the action of various oxidizing agents, as well as that of free oxygen. Professor Kessler makes the observation that the cause of a phenomenon which all chemists who have ever determined a chameleon solution with oxalic acid must have observed—namely, that the colour of the portion of solution first added disappears very slowly, but that, after a while, though the dilution increases, and the temperature of the solution falls, the action proceeds with comparative rapidity—is that the sulphate of manganese formed by the reduction of the first

portion hastens the subsequent action. Chromic acid has apparently no action upon oxalic acid in a cold dilute solution. The addition to this mixture of pure sulphate of manganese determines, under proper conditions, an immediate reduction of the chromic acid. How the sulphate manganese acts in these cases is, at present, matter for conjecture. We may compare the action of this salt in determining the union of sulphurous acid and oxygen with that of nitric oxide. Perhaps in this case, as in that, an alternate oxidation and reduction take place. If we may suppose that water can act to a small extent upon a manganese salt as it acts upon a bismuth salt—separate, that is, the base from the acid—then, no doubt, hydrate of manganese would absorb the free oxygen and the sulphurous acid, at once reduce again the binoxide formed. At any rate, without insisting on so definite a hypothesis, it is probable that this action of the manganese salt is in some way related to the fact that the proto-hydrate of this metal has the property of absorbing oxygen from water and parting with this oxygen to sulphurous acid. Similarly this proto-hydrate is readily oxidized by chromic or permanganic acid, and the resulting binoxide is readily reduced by oxalic acid. Of these actions I have selected for study that of permanganic upon oxalic acid. When the four following substances, permanganate of potassium, sulphuric acid, oxalic acid, and sulphate of manganese, are brought together in aqueous solution, a chemical change takes place, resulting in the formation of sulphate of potassium, sulphate of manganese, carbonic acid, and water. The amount of change depends upon the amount of each of the first-named four substances, upon the dilution and temperature of the solution, and upon the time during which the substances are left in contact. As far as I know, these are all the conditions which affect the amount of chemical change in this case; it is not affected by light, nor by the agitation of the solution. The amount of change is greater, within certain limits, in proportion as the quantities of permanganate of potassium, sulphuric acid, and sulphate of manganese are greater, and the quantity of water less—in proportion also as the temperature is higher, and the time of mutual contact longer. It is greater the larger the quantity of oxalic acid, up to that point at which the oxalic and permanganic acids are present in the proportions in which they act one upon the other; after that point an increase in the quantity of oxalic acid diminishes the amount of chemical change. I have made many series of experiments, in each of which all of these conditions except one were kept invariable, and that one was varied according to a regular progression. I hoped thus, and still hope to determine, what function of each of these variable quantities the chemical change is, and so to obtain a true expression of the reaction. I made, for example, a series of experiments, in all of which I took the same quantities of permanganic acid, oxalic acid, sulphate of manganese, and water, maintaining always a temperature of 16° C., and allowing each experiment to proceed for exactly five seconds; but, in the second experiment, I took twice the quantity of sulphuric acid used in the first, thrice the quantity in the third, four times the quantity in the fourth, and so on. When five seconds from the moment of mixing had expired, the action was stopped, and the amount of permanganate still remaining determined. A series of numbers was thus obtained, presenting a regular decrease, which should bear an ascertainable relation to the corresponding quantities of sulphuric acid taken, as has been stated, in arithmetical progression. This relation, however, I have not yet succeeded in determining; but in this, as in other series, the numbers exhibit the most perfect regularity. I was led to abandon atomic quantities principally by two considerations: first, any error in the proportion of the substances becomes magnified as the experiment proceeds; second, the solution changes, not in one particular only, but in several. The quantities of sulphuric acid, oxalic acid, and permanganate diminish; the quantity of sulphate of manganese increases; while that of water remains sensibly constant. In later experiments I have taken all the other substances in such excess, as compared with the permanganate, as to be practically like the water, infinite in relation to it. Of all I have taken 100 times the atomic proportion, so that the total change taking place in the solution from end to end of the reaction would be a diminution in the amount of oxalic acid, and sulphuric acid from 100 parts to 99 parts, and an increase of one per cent. in the amount of sulphate of manganese. By a distinct series of experiments I found that such an alteration did not perceptibly affect the

result. Under these conditions, then, one chemical substance gradually disappears, all around it remaining unchanged. A known quantity is introduced into the solution, which has from the first, where the oxalic acid and sulphate of manganese are in large excess, not a red, but a deep brown colour, the substance thus formed, and whose gradual disappearance we desire to trace is in all probability binoxide of manganese. Having made a number of determinations, after the lapse of various times, we can follow exactly the course of its diminution. At first the colour changes rapidly—so much disappears in the first minute, in the second, &c. This line is, no doubt, an asymptote of the curve; theoretically, the whole would never disappear. The problem, then, to be determined was, to find the relation between these two series of numbers—or, in other words, given this curve, to find its equation. I may say that, each of these numbers expressing the amount of manganic oxide remaining, the points on the curve could be determined with great precision, repetition, and fresh mixture. I have associated with myself, in this investigation, a friend—Mr. E. of M. C.—whose mathematical attainments might compensate for my own deficiencies. If we suppose the binoxide of manganese to be replaced as it disappears, so that the quantity present is always the same, chemical change will proceed, since no condition alters at a uniform rate, a certain fraction of the whole amount disappearing in a unit of time. But, since the relation between the binoxide and the solution in which it is not affected by a change in the quantity of the former, one of these magnitudes being infinite relatively to the other, this fraction will remain always constant when the binoxide is not replaced, but is allowed to diminish—that is to say, the amount which changes during a moment of time is directly proportional to the total amount existing in solution at that time; or, if we regard the binoxide as doing work, oxidizing oxalic acid, then the statement is that the amount of work done is directly proportional to the amount of substance which at any time is there to do it. On this hypothesis, the numbers representing the quantities remaining after equal intervals of time should be in geometrical progression, and this curve consequently a logarithmic curve."

On the Black Stones which fell from the Atmosphere at Birmingham. By Dr. Phipson.—The stones fell during a violent storm in August last. They were small, angular, and black, presenting here and there a few indications of crystallization, and acting very slightly on a magnetic needle; they gave a lightish-coloured streak, and, when finely pulverized, were partially soluble in hydrochloric acid. Analysis proved that the stones were not aerolites, but small fragments of basaltic rock, similar to that which existed some miles from Birmingham, near the parish of Rowley. The author believed that the stones had been carried to Birmingham by a waterspout.

Section C.—GEOLOGY.

On the Distribution of Granite Blocks from Wasdale Craig. By Professor Phillips, F.R.S.—For more than thirty years the attention of the author has been earnestly fixed on the remarkable facts which have been observed by Professor Sedgwick and himself in regard to the dispersion of granite blocks, from Wasdale Craig, over high and low ground across Yorkshire and certain tracts of neighbouring counties. While, in the drainage of the Eden and the large tracts embraced by the northern and eastern branches of the Humber, and the long depression on the western side of the carboniferous chain of Yorkshire and Lancashire, these blocks occur even plentifully, they are quite unknown in every part of the country to the westward of the parent rock. In tracing the course of the blocks from the extreme south-east of Yorkshire back to their origin, it is found that they by no means follow the valleys and avoid the heights, but that, on the contrary, with little or no difference, they occur alike on hills and dales, though not on the very highest, till, on Stainmoor, at the extremity of Yorkshire, they appear on surfaces raised 1400 feet above the sea. Through this pass of Stainmoor, which, though so much elevated, is, in fact, a great transverse depression in the carboniferous chain, the blocks have passed on through a strait of an ancient sea, some 1500 feet above the actual level of the ocean. At no other point have the blocks crossed the chain. Turning now to the west, we remark that, in all the intermediate country, whether elevated to about 1000 feet above the sea, or only to about 500, blocks of the granite are frequent; and, on approaching the site from which all have passed,

they grow so numerous as even to be counted by hundreds and thousands. The summit of Wasdale Craig being elevated only 1479 feet above the sea, it is obviously impossible to explain the distribution of rocks which has been sketched, either by the movement of glaciers or the flotation of icebergs, without some particular suppositions in regard to the relative levels of several tracts of land, even if we leave out of account any perplexity as to the relative levels of land and sea. During a few late years the author has given special attention to Wasdale Craig itself, and to the distribution of granite blocks in its immediate vicinity, and he presents a map showing this distribution for a few miles from the Craig. As already observed, they are too numerous to be counted in all the country for one or two miles to the eastward, whatever be the aspect, or shape, or slope of the ground, while none occur to the westward. Wasdale Craig is itself within the drainage of the Lune. To the north and west of it the summit of drainage between the Lune and the Eden is traced over varying heights greater and less than that of the Craig. This drainage summit is passed by the blocks, at a level below 1000 feet, on a line a little to the north of east. South-westward of the Craig is the watershed between the Lune and the Kent. This summit appears not to have been passed at all, though in many places it is much below the height of the granite Craig. The blocks are often of very large size: some, within two or three miles of the Craig, are 12, 14, 18 feet, and even more in the largest dimensions; and, at Thirsk, 70 miles off, a block was found 13 feet in diameter. They seldom appear to have been rolled, but yet, perhaps by ordinary surface waste, they have often become blunted at the angles. On the whole, the author is convinced, by his frequent examination of the phenomena, (1) that the distribution to such great distances, in directions not conformed to natural courses of drainage, can be best explained by the agency of ice; (2) that it cannot be effected by glacier movement on the land at its present absolute elevation; (3) that it cannot have been performed by iceberg flotation on an ocean however elevated, if the present relative elevations of the country were then the same as now; (4) that the excessive abundance of blocks near the Craig, and in the region fronting it to the east, seems to require the supposition of a considerable disturbing force, which greatly shattered the Craig and provided a large quantity of removable blocks before the ice-action came on. On the whole, the author supposes that, during the glacial period, such a disturbance took place; that the lake district was depressed; that icebergs, formed from shore ice, and at moderate depths in the sea, carried away many of the loosened blocks over the region far away to the east, while that was relatively lower than it is at present; and that afterwards the distribution of the blocks near Wasdale Craig took place while the land was rising. And he computes roughly that, if the blocks now visible in the region round Wasdale Craig were restored to it, and placed in the granitic area now exposed, they would cover it in every part to the depth of about three feet. The blocks of stone now seen to be loosened around the Craig, and lying against its steep, would not amount to one thousandth of this quantity; from which the author draws an argument in support of his views of the preparatory concussions necessary to provide enough masses for the ice to transport. On another point of some difficulty he offered a few remarks. Both near the Craig and at small distances from it the quantity of other stones distributed by the same agency as the granite is relatively very small, and the masses are of small magnitude. At very great distances, as sixty or eighty miles away in Yorkshire, this disproportion as to quantity is less remarkable; but the granite blocks are still usually the largest. The author believes that the difference of magnitude between the granitic and the schistose blocks may be understood by the much greater prevalence of joints in the latter, which produces now, in some slopes of schistose rocks near Wasdale Craig, pretty extensive "scree," while the sides of the granitic cliffs are encumbered with large rock masses. The difference of quantity he supposes to be explicable by the peculiar conditions of the formation of the ice, which he conceives to have generally picked up the blocks by adherence to the lower surface of the freezing mass, and not, as in ordinary glaciers, to have received them on the upper surface.

On the Formation of the Jordan Valley and the Dead Sea. By the Rev. H. B. Tristram.—Many travellers who have described the phenomena of these regions have spoken of the numerous traces of igneous and volcanic action to be found in the

neighbourhood of the Dead Sea. On all sides of this mysterious lake we made diligent search after these phenomena, but invariably found the lava currents of M. de Sauley resolve themselves into deposits of siliceous and nodules of oxide of iron, whilst his extinct craters proved to be but the flat-topped peaks of limestone hills. The evidence is everywhere most distinct and palpable of a slow and quiet aqueous deposit from a period of great antiquity down to the chalk age, and down again from this to the present time. The long ranges which east and west inclose the Ghor, the Dead Sea, and thence appear to extend almost to Akabah, appear to run due north and south, almost parallel throughout the whole length—the western ridge, apparently a long off-shoot from the Lebanon, and the eastern from the Anti-Lebanon. The latter, for the most part presenting an abrupt face towards the valley, rises from a height of two to five thousand feet; and its crest, being not far from its western face, slopes gently towards the Hauran and the Belka. The western ridge, for the most part lower than the eastern, close to the Jordan, culminates in the central range of Palestine. So far as we could ascertain, the stratification is synclinal—the western range dipping towards the S. and S.E. at an angle of from four to eight and sometimes ten degrees—the eastern dipping to the S.W. at a somewhat less inclination of from three to four-and-a-half. The greater portion of this range appears to be of the age of the Lower Chalk. But, round the shores of the Dead Sea, there are everywhere abundant traces of a much more recent post-tertiary deposit of marl, strongly impregnated with chloride of sodium, and containing unfossilized specimens of the shells now existing in the Jordan. The descent from Jericho to the shores of the Dead Sea, a fall of 600 feet, affords a good illustration of this recent formation. First, there is the old terrace line, about 400 feet above the present level of the Jordan, formed of a very coarse and soft limestone; then the lower terrace line, which is being in many places rapidly washed away by rains and torrents, fifty-five feet above the present level of the plain, scarped and furrowed in all directions by aqueous action, and composed of friable earths strongly impregnated with various salts. This second plateau now forms, where it pushes into the plain, a series of flat-topped mame-lons, which will require a photograph to illustrate them. At the N.W. end of the Dead Sea, south of the Wady Dabur, a mass of igneous rock crops out of the hills like a dike in three ridges. Few of these, except at the bottoms of the watercourses, show any signs of fluvial action: they are traceable to the cliffs above the slopes, which are generally of sandy limestone, subject to great variation. Iron is common, colouring the cliffs with its oxides. Near Feschkah a basaltic dike runs N.E. and S.W., dipping to the southward, whilst all the cliffs decidedly dip here to the S. and E. Between Ras Feschkah and the S.W. end of the Dead Sea no less than four hot sulphurous springs occur within a short distance of the shore, the temperature of the water rising in some of them to 120 F., and sensibly affecting the sea at a distance of many yards. Towards the S. the sea is of a much more intense saltiness than its northern extremity, and masses of small crystals of salt are frequently formed at the bottom of its shallows. This saturation may be accounted for by the proximity of Jebel Usdum, which is merely a huge mass of rock-salt, seven miles and a half in length by about one in width, rising to a height of between three and four hundred feet, and capped by a mass of marl and *débris*. From this hill there is a very considerable drainage into the sea. It is linked, excepting in the narrow chasm of a ravine, to the diluvial deposit which fringes all the shore. In Jebel Usdum perhaps a key is to be found to the peculiarities of the Dead Sea. When the ridge of Akabah rose, separating this long arm from the Red Sea, there was naturally a current southwards against the bar. The water here from evaporation began to deposit its salts in front of the soft mud-bank that was rapidly being heaped up by deposition at the S. As the waters subsided, the salt continued to accumulate, and, when they sank lower still to its level, they heaped a *débris* of marl and soft deposit upon it till they finally deserted it altogether. The drainage and occasional rains have for ages been restoring portions of the brine to its original mother, so that, as the sea has decreased in bulk, it has increased, and is increasing, in intensity of saltiness. At the south end of the Dead Sea is the Sebkhah Safieh, a desolate salt plain, six miles wide, and extending, perhaps, twelve to the S., until it is arrested by the old terrace of diluvium, through which percolates the

drainage of Arabia Petrea, north of Akabah. Turning to the northward, we enter the rich slopes of the Safieh, covered with exuberant vegetation, and fed by abundant streams from the hills of Moab. These hills, though, as on the other side, principally cretaceous limestone, contain many traces of syenite and other igneous rocks, and are occasionally capped by a soft sandstone. The dip appears generally, though not invariably, synclinal. North of the peninsula of Sisan, the cliffs rise perpendicularly from the sea. The most striking feature in the geology of the Dead Sea is the immense deposition of marl which glistens round its whole circuit. Above this again three distinct water-worn terraces can be distinctly traced in the cretaceous cliffs corresponding on both sides of the Ghor. Nor is the marl confined to the shores of the sea alone, but extends up the Wadys which open into it. Sometimes it is pure marl, at others streaked with stones and pebbles interspersed with boulders. Perhaps the bed was formed and arranged rather by the advance of a sea as the Ghor slowly sank than in the deep water of a sea-bottom. The whole deposit seems to be derived from the decomposition and rearrangement of the limestone barrier, sifted by the action of running water, with pools where the smaller particles would rest as a marly mud, enclosing any boulders which might be washed in during floods of unusual strength. As the land sank, the diluvium would be conserved in a constantly deepening sea, and levelled at the actual water-line as beach after beach disappeared beneath the waves. For instance, in the Wady Zuweirah the diluvial marl reaches a height of at least 650 feet, numerous peaks and rocks of limestone cut through it, many of which were probably never covered by it, but must have existed as islands or peninsulas when the sea was at this level. The modern water-courses have for the most part completely worn through the diluvium, whilst the limestone has suffered little, being only rounded in parts most exposed to water actions. Of course it must have been protected till all the marl was denuded above it; so that this water action may have been very recent. Still, from the configuration of the valley, it is evident that, in its limestone aspect, it is distinct from, and long anterior to, the deposition of the modern alluvium.

On the Lower Silurian Rocks of the S.E. of Cumberland and the N.E. of Westmoreland. By Professor Harkness, F.R.S.—The area to which this communication had reference is a narrow band of country extending for about fourteen miles N.N.W. and S.S.E. along the base of the Pennine escarpment. The country occupied by these Lower Silurian rocks presents physical outlines very distinct from those of the Pennine chain, which is made up of Carboniferous rocks, and also from the vale of the Eden, which is occupied by Permian strata. The Lower Silurians for the most part consist of conical hills, of which the Pikes, Knock, Dufton, and Murton are fine examples. The form of these hills and the circumstance that they abound in greenstones and porphyries have induced many to assign to them an origin akin to volcanoes; and their occurrence on nearly the line of the great Pennine fault has led many to suppose that these hills are the result of igneous outbursts along this line of great dislocation. The rocks in this part of the north of England have their representatives in the Lake country; and, both in mineral nature and fossils, they are identical with the lower rocks of the Lake district. The lowest strata in the S.E. of Cumberland and the N.E. of Westmoreland consist of Skiddaw slates, which are several times repeated in the form of anticlinal axes; and these have superposed upon them greenstones, porphyries, and ash beds, intimately allied to the rocks, which, in the Lake district, overlie the Skiddaw slates. One portion of this series, in the area under consideration, abounds in fossils, the strata consisting of hard, dark-coloured rocks, which cleave into flaggy layers. The fossils which occur in these beds are the only ones which have yet been detected among the green slates, porphyries, and ashes in the north of England. These fossiliferous rocks occur in the neighbourhood of Dufton, and their contents place them on the horizon of the Caradoc sandstones. Above the greenstones, porphyries, fossiliferous flags and ashes another series of rocks occurs having an altogether different mineral character. These rocks are well seen at Kirsley, about a mile and a half south of Dufton. They consist of limestones, which, on weathering, yield fossils in considerable abundance. The fossil contents of the Kirsley limestone show that this mass of rocks is the equivalent of the Bala limestone; and the lithological aspect

of this limestone of Kirsley also intimately allies it with the calcareous member of the Lower Silurian. South of Kirsley a great fault occurs, amounting to a throw down of about 10,000 feet to the north. This fault brings in contact the Bala limestone of Kirsley and the Skiddaw slates, which form the great bulk of Murton Pike. Another fault, parallel to the great Pennine fault, intersects the Lower Silurian. This gives rise to a small area of Carboniferous rocks, which has been detached from the Pennine chain.

On Two Lias Outliers in South Warwickshire. By the Rev. P. B. Brodie.—The chief object of this paper was to intimate the discovery of the Rhætic bone bed in the most northerly direction in that county hitherto recorded. This was proved by the position of the beds and the associated fossils, which were accurately described. Similar strata were also noticed in other places in the same county, a few miles southward, where there are some larger outliers of lias and higher beds, with the usual characteristic fossils, especially the remains of insects may be traced. The general character and extent of these outliers, and the strata which compose them, were especially noted. Other and more northerly outliers were referred to in North Staffordshire and Cheshire. In the former Rhætic beds occur—in the latter none have been noticed, though they may possibly have been overlooked; but the Middle and Lower Lias is well represented, and presents some features of novelty and interest well worthy a more careful examination.

On the Cause of the Extrication of Carbonic Acid from the Interior of the Earth, and on its Chemical Action upon the Constituents of Felspathic Rocks. By Dr. Daubeny.—The author made some comments upon Bischoff's theory, attributing the elevation and dislocation of certain rocks to the decomposition of felspar, through the agency of the carbonic acid disengaged from the interior of the earth, seeing that the products of the decomposition of granite are found to possess a lower specific gravity, and, therefore, occupy more space than the original materials of the rock. Such a change would, doubtless, occur in granite and trap, if acted upon by carbonic acid at temperatures below 212°, but above that point the very opposite would be observed, inasmuch as the silica would then take the place of the carbonic acid, and, consequently, if brought into contact with earthy or alkaline carbonates in the interior of the earth, would produce silicates and expel carbonic acid, as, indeed, was long ago pointed out by the author, in his work on volcanoes, and is insisted upon by Professor Bischoff himself. It seems difficult, therefore, to attach much importance to the cause assigned by Professor Bischoff for the elevation of strata, especially considering that the loss of substance incurred by the rock through the removal of its alkali by the agency of carbonic acid would go far towards counterbalancing any expansion due to the lower specific gravity of the kaolin resulting; and, moreover, no theory which professes to account for the elevation of certain portions of the earth's surface ought to be accepted if it does not likewise embrace the corresponding phenomena of the sinking or depression of others.

On the Occurrence of Fish-remains in the Old Red Sandstone at Portishead, near Bristol. By Mr. W. H. Bailey.—The author described the geology of the parish of Portishead as presenting many features of interest independent of its local attractions. The fish-remains alluded to in this communication, of which enlarged drawings were exhibited, consisted of scales of *Holoptychius nobilissimus* and *Glyptolepis elegans*, with other bones, and a fragment of scale, having an external ornamentation, like that of *Bothriolepis* or *Asterolepis*, together with what appeared to be fin-rays of a fish like *Glyptolepis* or *Platygnathus*, in a yellowish sandstone.

On the Species of the Genus Pteraspis. By E. R. Lankester.—The author reviewed our knowledge of *Cephalaspis* and *Pteraspis*, remarking that the former had been taken in hand by Sir Philip Egerton, but *Pteraspis* was in a state of complete confusion. Professor Huxley had intended to work at the latter genus, and had made drawings and notes for the purpose, but had finally relinquished his intention, and handed his material very kindly to the author. From this, and other material at his disposal, the author was enabled to establish three genera—*Pteraspis*, *Cyathaspis*, *Scaphaspis*. In the first, the shield consists of seven separable pieces; it includes *Pt. rostratus*, Ag., *Pt. Crouchii*, Salter. In the second genus, *Cyathaspis*, the head-plate is separable into four pieces only; it contains *Cyathaspis Banksii*, and a new species, *Cy.*

Symondsii. The last genus is characterized by the shield being composed of one simple, oval, indivisible plate. *Scaphaspis* includes *Sc. Lloydii*, *Sc. Lewisii*, *Sc. truncatus*, and *Sc. Ludensis*.

On the White Lias of Dorsetshire. By Dr. T. Wright.—The author showed that the term white lias, as used by Buckland, Smith, De la Beche, and others, required a more correct definition, as it included beds of a light colour which belonged to two distinct zones of life; the upper half consisted of light-coloured lias beds, with *Ammonites planorbis*, and *Astrea liassica*, forming the zone of *Ammonites planorbis*, whilst the lower portion was composed of a series of light-coloured concretionary limestone, having a rubbly character in parts, with a conchoidal fracture. These thick beds were at Up-Lyme, Axminster, and Penarth Bay, from twenty to twenty-five feet in thickness, and contained a great number of small shells in the form of moulds: *Pecten Valoniensis*, *Axinus modiola*, and *Cardium Rhaticum* had been found in them at Up-Lyme. Dr. Wright considered this lower portion of the white lias belonged to the *Avicula contorta* beds, or infra-lias of some Continental authors, as no true lias fossil shells were found in it. He had correlated these beds with some of the upper beds of the Contorta series, at Garden Cliff and West Cliff, on the Severn, and at Penarth, Glamorganshire, and he had come to the conclusion that the concretionary white lias at the base of the Pinhay Bay section must be considered as the upper portion of the *Avicula contorta* series.

Notes on the Volcanic Phenomena and Mineral and Thermal Waters of Nicaragua. By Commander B. Pim, R.N.

Section D.—ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

On the Significance of the Septa and Siphuncles of Cephalopod Shells. By Mr. Harry Seeley, F.G.S.—“As the chambers are always empty, the animal must have moved forward, leaving a vacant space behind; so the question to be solved is, Why did the creature always make the septa shut off spaces which progressively enlarged? In certain gasteropod shells there is something analogous. The genera *Murex*, *Triton*, *Ranella*, for instance, after making their shells uniformly for a third or half of a whorl, then begin thickening the lip into a varix. In other genera, as *Bulimus*, *Conus*, *Turritella*, species or specimens are found with the earlier part of the spire partitioned off. The same phenomena of varices is seen in many bivalves; and a process of shutting off cells in the lower valve is characteristic of several oysters. These structures were then shown to result from the periodic enlargement of the generative organs. On examining a *Nautilus*-shell, two large muscles are seen to have been placed in the lower part of the body-chamber, and connected round the involute spire by a narrower muscle—an arrangement to which the shell may owe its involute form. Beneath the muscles are the liver, which overlaps the spire, the ovaries which abut on a large part of the septum, and certain digestive organs above these. Before any new chamber can be made the shell muscles must have moved forward, and, before any increase in the ovaries can take place, a space must be formed behind. As the animal steadily grows, all its organs would enlarge; and, with each successive brood, the distended ovaries would require more space. There is a similar gradual increase in the size of the air-chambers. And, since the development of ova would necessitate a forward growth of the mollusc, the discharge of the ovaries would leave an empty space behind, into which the creature could not retire, which would then be shut off by a septum moulded on the animal's body. The *Argonaut* similarly accumulates its eggs in the involute part of the shell, but, not being attached to it, does not form septa. In the male *Nautilus* the testes are placed in exactly the same position as the ovaries of the female, and excepting the liver, form the largest organ in the body. It may, therefore, be concluded that the development of the male organs would produce results similar to those in the other sex, and likewise end in the formation of chambers. There are no other organs of the body which are liable to periodic changes in size; and therefore, as the position and progressive enlargement with age of the generative apparatus necessitate results like those seen in the chambers and septa, I regard one as the cause of the other.” The author then applied his theory to the *Debranchiata*. Connecting the chambers is the tube known as the siphuncle, running through every septum to the first, but not through the nudimental capsule. Seeing the extreme elasticity of many membranes of invertebrata—as, for instance, the oral membrane of a starfish—the

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author pointed out that, when ova was discharged by the Nautilus, there must have remained the empty membrane, which being attached to the base, could not but contract into a tube, smaller or larger, according to its tenuity or vascularity. The fine siphuncle of the Nautilus would indicate a single highly contractile membrane; the large siphuncle of Actinoceras may indicate two or three membranes contracting differently.

On the Mollusca of Bath, and an Account of Parasite found in Anodon cygnea. By Mr. J. E. Daniel.—The Bath Natural History and Field Antiquarian Club had invited the author to prepare a list of the mollusca found in the vicinity of the city. The list contained twenty species. The Anodonta found in the canals in the neighbourhood present us with an object of great interest in the parasites with which they are infested. "... The number of animals found in each mussel varies from about five up to as many as thirty. The parasites found in *Anodon anatina* are not so numerous, and they vary slightly in form, are darker and not so brilliant, and the abdomen is longer and not so tumid. In addition, I wish further to say that I have seen an entozoa living within the fleshy parts of the lamelli branchie, which, it strikes me, may possibly be the larva of which the parasite before described may be the imago."

Notice of a New Entomostrecon from Plymouth. By Dr. T. Wright.

On South-African Swifts and Swallows. By Mr. F. Surtees.

Remarks on Cycas revoluta, C. Circinalis, and Ceratonia Mexicana. By Professor Balfour, F.R.S.

On Certain Points in the Anatomy of the Earthworm. By Mr. E. R. Lankester.—We must refer our readers to Mr. Lankester's complete monograph, now appearing in the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science*.

First Steps towards the Domestication of Animals. By Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S.

On the Ornithology of Palestine and the Peculiarities of the Jordan Valley. By the Rev. H. B. Tristram.—We hope to be able to give an abstract of the more complete paper about to be presented to the Zoological Society.

Notice of a New British Rhizopod and some other Marine Animals. By Mr. W. A. Sanford.—*Inter alia*, the author referred to an abnormal form of *Amœba Villosa*.

Sub-Section D.—PHYSIOLOGY.

On the Combination of Food in the Meals of the Labouring Classes. By Dr. E. Smith, F.R.S. (President).—The author divided his subject into two parts, separating the agricultural from the town population, and further sub-divided the former class into those fed at the farm and those who took their meals at home—the former of whom were well fed, and the latter poorly. After stating of what the various meals of labourers at farm-houses consisted in the counties of Devon, Shropshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Cheshire, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Yorkshire, and in Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, the author described the meals of the farm-labourers and their families in different districts.

In the discussion which followed Dr. Crisp stated that the dietary set down by the President was not the dietary of the agricultural population of England, speaking more particularly of the eastern counties, Essex, Sussex, and Norfolk. What does the agriculturist get for his labour? Possibly 8s., 10s., or 11s., or, it may be, 13s. or 14s. a week, and his children may make it up to 15s.; but, in many instances, the wages do not amount to more than 10s., and with that a man must support a wife and perhaps seven or eight children. Out of this 10s. or 12s. there would be 7s. or 8s. expended in flour. Where then were the tea and meat and other luxuries to come from? The paper was a very valuable one; but it might have happened to him to see only the bright side of the picture.

Professor Rolleston said it appeared from the paper that, whereas in one part of the country the labourer got his beer, in another his drink was confined to tea, and that in one part he got a great deal of milk, while he could get none in another; and it was, he apprehended, the purpose of the Association to elucidate what the working of this was. He would submit that they should not each one bring forward what little isolated experience they might have had in different parts of the world, but that they should go to the fountain-head—to the physiological part of the question—and say which practice was most advantageous to

the labourer: whether it was better that he should get milk, or beer, or tea, or cider. They should consider which of these would enable a man to pull through the greatest amount of work. He was of opinion that, for real hard physical work, strong tea was about the best thing they could take. It did not always do for a man on board ship, unless he had a good stomach, and in that case, particularly if it came to a question as between tea and alcohol—although he was reluctant to give a preference to the latter when they felt a little sick—it was undoubtedly the better drink. For work on dry land, however, if the head or stomach were right, tea would enable them to pull through work best.

Professor Bennett would like to ask Dr. Smith how it happened that the peasantry in some parts, though taking a very small amount of nutritive food, did a very large amount of work upon it? They knew that the Scotch peasantry were a very hardy race—that they did a great amount of work; and he was not aware that, as a peasantry, they were in any way inferior in bodily health and vigour, or mental qualifications, martial daring, or any other quality, to the peasants of any other of the three kingdoms. Yet, from the details with which they had been furnished, it seemed that the Scotch people took porridge morning, noon, and night. In the University of Edinburgh there were many Scotch students, coming from agricultural populations, who brought with them, at the beginning of each academical session, a large sack of oatmeal, on which they contrived to live and to get through an immense amount of mental labour; and they knew that from this class some of our greatest public characters had sprung. A certain amount of fatty matter, a certain amount of albumen, and a certain amount of mineral matter, mixed together in particular proportions, acted very well; and it appeared that these elements were found in oatmeal and milk. Therefore, notwithstanding the diversity of food amongst our agricultural population, the principles of nourishment were identical in all, and the matter was reduced to the simple physiological question as to whether the peasants got the certain amount of solid nourishment which they required every day. It had been already ascertained that, if they gave a man 30 oz. per diem of solid nourishment, consisting of the properties he had spoken of, he would get on remarkably well. Dr. Rolleston had told them that a man could work better on tea than anything else, but he was inclined to think that that was an exaggerated statement. Tea might add some nourishment to the body, but it would be very little indeed. Tea was, in truth, a stimulant. It had answered the purpose of certain people to contrast tea with alcohol. Alcohol was also a stimulant, but it was food as well; whereas tea was little more than a strong stimulant to the nervous system. When excited we took a cup of tea and felt better—not because we had received nourishment, but because we had highly stimulated our nervous system and got rid of the feelings of languor we felt before. The idea of tea being useful had been carried much too far; and, instead of taking porridge morning, noon, and night, as the Scotch people did, persons had got into the habit of constantly taking tea; and what was the result? Let them look at the condition of sempstresses and other over-worked persons in large towns, persons who were the greatest consumers of tea, and notice their pale faces and miserably weak bodies, highly nervous and delicate constitutions.

Dr. Crisp remarked that the idea that the want of fresh air could be made up by tea-drinking was the error he wanted to point out. By drinking tea people often got into a greater state of dissipation than from drinking alcohol.

Professor Wanklyn said it was the greatest mistake to suppose that, when they had supplied the nitrogenous and mineral elements in the proportion shown to be necessary to support life, they had then done enough to keep persons from starvation. It had been ascertained, beyond the possibility of doubt, that taste had a great deal to do with the matter, as indicating the power of digesting and assimilating those elements in those proportions. It was well known that, in the manufacturing districts, many of the poorer classes took enormous quantities of tea; and these were frequently persons who took the required amount of nutriment; and it appeared that this consumption of tea was important to facilitate the digestion of the food. Nothing would enable these people to support themselves as they did upon the class of food they got except a large quantity of tea.

Dr. Smith, in reply, reminded Dr. Crisp that, in this paper, he had only stated the nature of the

meals, and not the quantity of food, which was obtained by the labourers. Dr. Crisp had apparently referred to the meals of the well-fed farm-labourers at the farm-houses instead of those of the ill-fed at their own homes, and had spoken of his knowledge of a very small part of the country; whereas the condition of the labourer differed greatly in different parts of the kingdom, and only one who had seen the whole was competent to speak of the class as a whole.

What is the Best Method of Estimating the Nutritive Value of Foods and Dietaries. By Dr. E. Smith, F.R.S.—There are four methods in use for the estimation of the nutritive value of foods—1, the weight of the food; 2, the nitrogenous and carboniferous elements in food; 3, the nitrogenous food, carbon and hydrogen (reckoned as carbon), in food; 4, the nitrogen and carbon in food.

Dr. Smith concluded by putting the question, How shall we estimate the food which is necessary to the system? By that which any given class of persons is known to obtain, or by that which a scientific inquiry into the excretions, conjoined with a knowledge of the state of the health, would supply. He said:—"The former is open to the fallacy that the persons in question may be over-fed or under-fed, since their measure of the food is, within limits, that of the means to acquire it; and yet it offers these positive facts that those persons do live on the dietary in question, and, under its influence, have a certain duration of life and a certain yearly amount of sickness—values which can be duly estimated when compared with those of other sections, or of the whole community. Assuming that the class in question stood high in these evidences of health as compared with other classes, our confidence would be high also; but it would not thence follow but that another dietary might not yet further tend to improve health and prolong life. The best class in this and other communities may not have reached the *Ultima Thule* of health and longevity. But, with all its defects, it is most desirable that this information should be within our reach, and that Government should be induced to institute such inquiries upon a large scale. Science is under obligations to our own Government for having taken some steps in this direction; but it remains to urge them to advance still further. So far as I know, no other nation has seriously entered on the inquiry. The latter method is conclusive when the investigation refers to the effects of different foods; for by it may be demonstrated what proportion of each enters the circulation, and in what degree it influences the vital transformations; but, when the aim is to ascertain the degree of sufficiency of a whole dietary, it is too limited in its scope, since it must be made upon one or a very few individuals, and could be regarded as undoubted in the conditions only in which it is made, and it assumes that which recent inquiries disprove—that there is not great diversity in the amount of food which large masses of the people obtain—that the differences lie within not wide limits."

On the Action of the Nervous Tissue concerned in Perception. By Mr. W. Nourse.

On the Psychological Aspect of the Sewage Question. By Dr. J. Hughes Bennett.—We much regret that our space precludes us from giving this special debate. It will be found reported at length in the *Medical Times* for October 8.

Section E.—GEOGRAPHY AND ETHNOLOGY.

On the River Purús. By Mr. R. Spruce.—This river communicates with the Amazons by one principal mouth, and at four narrow channels (called *furos*). When the author was at the Barra do Rio Negro, in 1851, a man of colour, named Serafim Salgado, arrived there from the Purús, where he had spent some six months trading with the Purupurú (or Spotted) Indians, who inhabit the lower part of the river, and from whom it takes its name; and also with the Catauixis, whose settlements extend upwards to a distance of two months' journey from the mouth. This Serafim Salgado was afterwards officially commissioned to explore the river. It is clear, from Serafim's report, that the plain through which the Purús flows has a scarcely perceptible declivity, for he nowhere encountered cataracts, or even rapids. Indeed, the head of navigation of the Purús must needs be on a lower level than that of the Beni and Mamoré; and yet on a tributary of the latter (the Chaparé) Gibbon found that water boiled at 209° 5', indicating an elevation above the sea of only 465 feet. This goes far to show that Humboldt may be correct in his supposition of a strip of low land extending from

the Amazon valley, between the Andes on the one hand and the mountains of Brazil on the other, all through the provinces of Mojos and Chiquitos, to the basin of the river Plate. The Purús will at some future day become one of the great highways between the Andes and the Amazon.

On the Increasing Desiccation of Inner Southern Africa. By Mr. J. Fox Wilson.—The author sought to account for the gradual drying up of large tracts of country in the Trans-gariep region of South Africa, in the physical characteristics of the country, and in the customs of the inhabitants. The removable cause of the desiccation lay in the reckless destruction of the forests, and in the custom of burning the plains.

Sir Henry Rawlinson, Captain Burton, Mr. Markham, Mr. F. Galton, Sir James Alexander, and others quoted instances, colonial and foreign, to show how the destruction of trees desiccated a country, and the planting of trees attracted rain and moisture.

On the Growth of Desert in Morocco. By Dr. Thomas Hodgkin.

On the Advance of Colonization in North-East Australia. By Sir G. Bowen.

On the Poisoned Arrows of Savage Man. By Professor Harley.

On a Remarkable Storm and Beach Waves at St. Shotts, Newfoundland. By Mr. Kenneth Maclear.

An Expedition across the Rocky Mountains into British Columbia by the Yellow Head or Leather Pass. By Viscount Milton and Dr. Cheadle.

Section F.—ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND STATISTICS.

On Military Statistics of Certain Armies, especially of those of the United States. By Mr. E. B. Elliott (of Washington).—The author called attention to the rates of sickness experienced by the Danish forces during the late conflict in Schleswig-Holstein; the rates of sickness, mortality, and other casualties experienced by the United States Volunteers during the first fifteen months of the existing civil war; and to certain physiological characteristics of the United States Volunteers, and the laws which govern the distribution of certain measurements. The mortality of the United States Volunteers during the fifteen months July 1861 to August 1862, inclusive, was at the annual rate of somewhat over seven (7·2) in every 100 men, of which two (2·0) were from killed in action and five (5·2) from diseases and accidents. The rate of mortality of officers from disease, as in other wars, has been less than that of the men, but from wounds received in action much greater. The mortality from wounds, both of officers and men, has in general been considerably less than that from disease, although, with regard to officers in the latter part of the period, the reverse has been the case, their mortality from wounds having somewhat exceeded that from disease. The rate of mortality in the existing war (7·2 per cent., per annum), for the period under consideration, although much greater than that of civilians of the military age, both in Europe and America, and greater than that of the army of the United States in time of peace, has been less than that of the United States forces during the war against Mexico, and very considerably less than that of the British forces on the Spanish peninsula (in 1811-14) and in the Crimea (1854-56); the average annual rate in the Spanish peninsula having been 16½ per cent., and in the Crimea about 23 per cent.; the last-mentioned rate only embracing those dying in hospitals, and not including deaths on the field of battle. This smaller rate of mortality, as compared with those of the other protracted wars mentioned, is believed to be due, in no small degree, not merely to the early organization by the people of systematic methods of inquiry into the condition of the soldier and of timely relief to the suffering—prompted by the noble examples and wise teaching of the Herberts and Nightingales, and other practical philanthropists of Europe—but also in part to the representatives of the press of the country, continually making public the condition and wants of the different corps and subdivisions of the army.

On the Mortality of London and Paris. By Mr. William Tite, M.P., F.R.S.—In so far as the hygienic conditions of the two capitals are concerned, Londoners enjoy a great advantage over their apparently more favoured neighbours, which is expressed by the fact of the death-rate being about 1½ in 1000 higher in Paris than in London.

Statistics of Crime in Australia. By Mr. Westgarth (of Australia).—Crime in Australia, as compared with England, is much greater, owing to the effects of transportation upon the colony.

The favourable condition, however, of South Australia, New Zealand, and particularly Queen's Town, leads them to hope that the entire group would, but for that cause, have compared favourably with the mother country. In Victoria the cost of police and prisoners for 1860 amounted to 15s. per head of the population—that for England and Wales being only 2s. 1½d. In New South Wales the yearly average of the five years 1858-62 gives 1 criminal in 433, and, in Victoria, for 1859-61, the still worse result of 1 in 375. The Colonies present considerable diversities with regard to crime, which are to be attributed chiefly to the transportation system. There was no feature of these colonies more satisfactory than their progressive social improvement, as instanced by the yearly diminution of crime there.

On Crime in England and France. By M. Guerry (of the Institute of France).—The author exhibited a large volume of maps, the deeper shades of black showing where there is the largest amount of crime and ignorance. It presents at a single glance the character of the different counties in England and the departments of France.

On the Recommendations of the Public School Commissioners for the Distribution of School Time. By Mr. J. Heywood, F.R.S.

On the British Home and Colonial Empire in its Mutual Relations. By Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy.—The object of this paper was to combat the notion that the Colonies are useless appendages to the British Empire. It pointed out the advantages which the Colonies derive from the mother country, by the protection afforded to their commerce on the high seas by means of the strongest navy in the world, which costs them nothing. It proves the benefits which the mother country derives from her Colonies, exclusive of British India, by their high consumption of British manufactures (£3. 6s. 10d. per head of population) as compared with the consumption of the rest of the world who are not under the British flag—2s. 4d. per head—which is in the ratio of 28 to 1.

Notes on a Cotton Chart, showing the Effect on Cotton of the Civil War in America. By Colonel Grant, R.E.

Section G.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

On Improvements in the Defence of Ships of War. By Admiral Sir E. Belcher.—The author proposes to construct the ship on the customary plan of close iron ribs, but filling up the interstices between the iron with condensed teak. Constructing a vessel with 36 inches depth of rib, at the vulnerable portions to which shot can reach, which will probably involve 12 vertical feet of her side—say 8 feet below water and 4 feet above—we should then have a vessel of stronger framework than any now built, building, or contemplated. In lieu of teak the Admiral suggested paper or millboard as very efficacious, having been witness at Algiers, in 1816, to a case in which a ream of foolscap paper, end on, resisted a 68-pound shot. It is of the first importance to provide such a tonnage as shall, in the case of ships of the *Warrior* class, be capable of floating the contemplated armament, independent of the forward and after compartments. The first object will be the fortification of the sides, or contour of the oval form of battery up to the lines of rolling, by such a disposition of iron framing as may effectually withstand the heaviest missile discharged from the heaviest gun afloat with impunity.

On Units of Measure. By Professor Rankine, F.R.S.—The author, who objected to the recommendation of the Uniformity of Weights and Measures Committee, of which he was a member, gave his reasons in this paper.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE immense value and extent of the mineral deposits of the United States are well known to Englishmen, and it has long been a subject of remark that no institution similar to our School of Mines exists in that country. This gap is now filled up. A well-constituted School of Mines, the first session of which will open on November 15, has been attached to Columbia College, New York, and the principal chairs have been given to the most competent men that could be found, many of whom have honourably distinguished themselves at the Imperial School of Mines at Paris, and other schools of equal reputation. The standard of instruction will be as high as in any of the mining colleges of Europe, and the advantages which must thus accrue to the mineral interests of America can scarcely be over-estimated. It must be particularly gratifying to

Englishmen to find that Columbia College should be first to found so important an institution as the American School of Mines, since that college must ever remain a connecting link between England and America. It was originally founded as King's College, New York, by George III., at the same time as the now celebrated University of Göttingen; and, although some trifling internal dissensions for a time prevented Columbia College from attaining the distinction of its twin sister, it is to be hoped that impediments no longer exist to its onward progress, and that, both as a School of Mines and as a University, Columbia College will be known and respected throughout the world.

LAST week we gave publicity to a correspondence (which reached our hands in a printed form) between the Kew Committee of the British Association and the Astronomer-Royal. We have since learnt from the proper authorities that its publication was premature; as it was not definitely submitted by the Council to the general meeting of the Association, nor has it as yet been printed in their transactions.

WE have received an account of a recent meeting of the Exeter Naturalists' Club, which we would gladly notice at some length did our space permit. The members explored Littleham Cove; and, in the evening, several interesting papers were read. Mr. Pycroft read a paper "On the Waters under the Earth," concluding by observing that, "if we look at the rain, as intended solely to fertilize the earth and supply the wants of animals, we take a very imperfect view of the case; we so look at it because we are not as yet able to grasp the whole plan of creation." Mr. Parfitt called attention to the plane wearing of the sandstone rocks of the coast. "It will be observed that the sea cuts away the sandstone cliffs just at the high-water line, and all above that line is carried clean away; whereas, below that line, all remain intact and form a continuous floor, so that at very low tides you may walk out to a very considerable distance and trace the old shore-line. Now what I want to know is why this floor should not wear away at the same rate as the same rocks above and at the water-line." Mr. D'Urban read some "Notes on Land Shells." He said there were some very interesting facts connected with the little "Banded Snail" (*Helix virgata*), which is so extremely plentiful in many localities around Exeter and in other parts of Devon. The only British species of operculated land shell, *Cyclostoma elegans*, is found in South Devon, at Berry Head and Seaton. Mr. Parfitt submitted a wild rose (*Rosa sabini* variety), the flower of which was three-and-a-half inches in diameter, and the following scarce insects:—*Myrmica Nylanderi*, *Hemateles fasciatus*, a parasite on *Agelena brunnea*, a large brown spider, and *Elasmotethus griseus*, with its young ones. The peculiarity of this was the love this little creature had for its young. This peculiarity had before been observed by De Geer, just a hundred years ago, and from that time to this had not been observed by anyone. Dr. Lee of Hestwell, who was present, desired to have, and half promised to establish, such a society in Buckinghamshire. We wish him success—the more so as it would further encourage the Exeter men,—especially Messrs. Ellis and D'Urban, the secretaries of the Club,—to increased efforts.

THE asteroids, brought up to the good round number of four score by Mr. Pogson's discovery of *Sappho*, now number eighty-one, another—*Terpsichore*—having lately been added to the list by M. Temple. It shines as a star of the tenth magnitude.

MR. BAXENDELL, our indefatigable variable-star observer, has been fortunate enough to add two more to the list, and has recently communicated to the *Astronomische Nachrichten* and the Manchester Philosophical Society details of his observations. Their places (for 1860 and 1865 respectively) are:—

H.	M.	S.	d.	+	15°	53' 5"
20	38	51·9	19	42	51·6	+26° 57' 8·0"

The first star, *S. Delphini*, is near γ of that constellation. It has now been watched increasing from the thirteenth to the eighth magnitude, showing a variation of four magnitudes in twenty-three days. The other star is a companion of 1773 of the Greenwich Twelve-year Catalogue, pos. 315°, dist. 48". Both these stars illustrate, in a remarkable manner, a remark of Mr. Baxendell's, that variable stars occur in groups. *S. Delphini* is less than 1° distant from *R. Delphini*, and *R.* and *S. Sagittæ* and *T. Aquilæ* are in the immediate neighbourhood. The other new star is one of four variables within an area of little over a square minute of arc!

THE READER.

5 NOVEMBER, 1864.

SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENCE.

ON THE CONVERSION OF ACETIC ACID INTO BUTYRIC AND CAPROIC ACIDS.

London Institution, 20th October.

MR. CATTON'S letter shows the responsibility which devolves on "Presidents of Sections" and on "Committees of Recommendations."

As the proposer of the recommendation that a grant should be placed at Mr. Catton's disposal for the continuation of his research, it becomes necessary for me to enter a protest against his inference that his experiments had satisfied chemists.

In proposing the grant to Mr. Catton I did not do so from any acquiescence in the sufficiency of his experimental data to establish the conclusion he had drawn from them; but, since that conclusion had received a certain amount of sanction from the paper having been read in the Chemical Section, and since the subject was one of interest, I thought it desirable that it should be further investigated by Mr. Catton himself, and that, being pledged by the grant to continue his researches, he might have full opportunity either of establishing his conclusions by adequate evidence, or of modifying them so far as he might afterwards find it to be requisite.

Whatever may be the opinion entertained by others as to the sufficiency of Mr. Catton's data for the purpose to which he has applied them, I can say that, for my part, they seem rather to disprove than to prove his conclusion.

I will point out what appear to me to be some of the deficiencies in Mr. Catton's paper, and also wherein the disproof of his conclusion appears.

As Mr. Catton does not claim to have effected anything like a transformation of the total quantity of acetic acid used for an experiment, but only a transformation of a small proportion of it (and, judging from his statement that he had not sufficient product for an organic analysis, it must have been a very trifling percentage), one of the most obvious precautions required was the ascertainment that his acetic acid did not contain traces of the higher acids. Without some direct evidence to the contrary, we may expect any specimen of acetic acid to contain traces of its homologues. All that Mr. Catton does in the way of testing the purity of the acetate of soda which he employs is to ascertain that it gives no precipitate with subacetate of lead. After being thus easily satisfied of the purity of the material employed for his investigation, we find him recognising butyric acid in his product after this fashion.

He neutralized it with acetic acid, and, after crystallizing out, obtained a silver salt from the mother liquor, having in one instance at least made a distillation with dilute sulphuric acid. The silver salt was dissolved in water, and a crop of crystals got from the aqueous solution. These crystals were dried and examined for silver. One portion of crystals gave about one half per cent. less silver than acetate of silver gives. Another portion of crystals gave about 1½ per cent. less silver than acetate of silver gives. A third portion gave about 3 per cent. less than acetate of silver gives. Now butyrate of silver requires 6 per cent. less silver than acetate of silver. If the question were put to a chemist—"Do you consider these three determinations to show the presence of butyric or of acetic acid?" he would say "acetic."

When it is mentioned that a mixture of butyric acid with more than its weight of acetic acid will yield a silver salt, which, by washing, can be so far purified as to give within about one half per cent. of the silver required by pure butyrate of silver, it will be asked, "How was it that Mr. Catton's purifying process did not yield a silver salt having the percentage of silver nearer to that required by butyrate than by acetate?"

So far from being proof of the existence of butyric acid in Mr. Catton's product, these three silver determinations constitute a difficulty which will require explanation before Mr. Catton's theory can be entertained.

With regard to the other data of Mr. Catton's. The copper salt, of which he took only about one décigramme for one copper determination, cannot count for much; for a copper determination is not one of the most precise kind.

The precipitate given on the addition of subacetate of lead to the product obtained by heating acetate of soda with sodium-alcohol was made the point of departure for a laborious investigation. It was decomposed with sulphuretted hydrogen, and the acid so liberated was neutralized with bases. The salts so obtained were not submitted to organic analysis. The percentage of base in them was estimated, and with most discordant results. From this fact Mr. Catton draws a conclusion which is character-

istic—viz., that a number of fatty acids are present—all the while having omitted to show that the acid which formed the precipitate with subacetate of lead was a volatile acid at all.

It is well known that sodium-alcohol becomes brown on being heated, and is resolved into various products which are little known. My opinion is that some of these products—which may belong to any series of non-nitrogenous organic acids, and which, perhaps, may be hardly acids at all—occasioned the precipitate observed on adding subacetate of lead.

In conclusion, I must express my astonishment that a paper of this character was read before the Chemical Section of the British Association.

J. ALFRED WANKLYN.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7th.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, at 2.—Albemarle Street. General Monthly Meeting of Members.

MEDICAL, at 8.—53, Berners Street, Oxford Street. "On a Throat-Cough:" Dr. Gibb. "On Diseases of the Skin caused by the Acarus:" Mr. Balmanns Squire.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8th.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN, at 7.30.—22, Hart Street, Bloomsbury Square. "Notice of Certain Fragments of Egyptian Sculpture under the Portico of the Museum of Bath:" Mr. Joseph Bonomi.

ETHNOLOGICAL, at 8.—4, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square. 1. Report of the Ethnological Proceedings in Section E of the British Association at Bath. 2. "An Account of some Rude Tribes, the supposed Aborigines of Southern India:" Dr. Short. 3. "On Fixity of Type:" Rev. F. W. Farrar.

ZOOLOGICAL, at 9.—11, Hanover Square. "On the Anthropoid Apes:" Professor Huxley, F.R.S. "Notes on the Skeletons of the *Balanidae* in the principal Museums of Holland and Belgium:" Mr. W. H. Flower, F.R.S. "On a New Species of *Grampus* from Tasmania:" Mr. W. H. Flower. "On the Birds of Palestine:" Rev. H. B. Tristram.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9th.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, at 4.30.—4, St. Martin's Lane. GEOLOGICAL, at 8.—Somerset House. "On some Fossil Corals from Jamaica:" Mr. P. Martin Duncan, M.B. Sec. G. S. "On the Correlation of the Irish Cretaceous Beds:" Mr. Ralph Tate, F.G.S. "On the Earthquake which occurred in St. Helena, on August 15, 1864:" His Excellency Sir C. Elliot, K.C.B. Communicated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, through Sir C. Lyell, Bart., F.R.S., F.G.S.

ART.

THE DEATH OF JOHN LEECH.

JOHN LEECH, one of the greatest of English artists, one of the bravest and tenderest of English gentlemen, died in his prime on Saturday evening. The announcement of his death shocked us as when we learn of some great calamity. To his friends his loss is indeed irreparable; but it will also be felt through the length and breadth of the land. All will comprehend that a great light has been quenched. A pure as well as a great light, set up on high to show us what sort of men and women we are in the nineteenth century, his place may be occupied, but it is too great to be filled by any of his living contemporaries. Like his schoolfellow Thackeray, he has met his death in the plenitude of his powers, while engaged in producing his most carefully considered works with what appeared to be extraordinary fertility of invention and ease. Yet we know that he had been ailing for some time, that his system had become subject to a nervous irritability which deprived him of rest and induced a peculiar susceptibility to noise. He has often been heard to complain bitterly of the pain to which he was subjected by the presence of street-organs in his neighbourhood; and he had his revenge, though not his remedy, in the drawings by which he illustrated this form of street-nuisance in the pages of *Punch*. The torments he endured from the grinding of these instruments were beyond his powers of endurance; and to these and the never-ceasing monotonous hammering of some small mechanic in his neighbourhood, acting upon an overwrought brain, his death is attributed.

If an artist is to be measured by the ideas he is able to express without reference to the materials with which he works, it would be difficult to assign limits to the claims of John Leech to public recognition; but, if there are clearly-defined limits in which his position may be fixed as an artist, let us remember that he was a great teacher, as sensitive as he was humorous, open to all genial and healthy influences, always steering clear of sentimentality, on the one hand, and coarseness on the other. He epitomized the life of his generation, seizing with the true instinct of genius the types of the various classes of which the community is composed. Nor was his intuition ever at fault in the representation of any part of the subject he selected for his sketch. He was Hogarthian in the truth and meaning with which all the salient points of the scene he represented were touched; he was equally at home in the hunting-field or at the seaside, in a lady's boudoir or a costermonger's club, in the park or

on a cab-rank, in the kitchen or in the nursery; and the atmosphere, as it were, of each was expressed by a few mysterious touches which give the sense of dulness or of brightness, of summer breezes or of autumnal glooming. Of his humour it is almost unnecessary to speak, because it is just that part of his nature which was widely, almost universally, appreciated. But, although he was one of the greatest humorists of this or of any age, his faculty was always restrained, so to speak, by the presence of a genial sympathy. He struck at all our follies, vices, affectations, and conceits—but with no cynical arm, and in no misanthropical spirit. He held the "mirror up to nature;" and in it we might see ourselves reflected, and take the truth to our hearts that there were classes and conditions of life in this society of ours, besides our own supreme individualities and cliques, the existence of which may serve to teach a lesson as well as to provoke a laugh; and that such reflections can be suggested by sketches in which the lesson is veiled behind the fun is the sign of a power of which, as far as we know, Hogarth is, in another manner, the only previous example.

How John Leech passed from the rank of a caricaturist into that of an artist may best be seen by a reference to the back numbers of *Punch*. The pages of this periodical contain the chief records of his artistic life; and his death will prove, it is to be feared, an irreparable loss to those with whom he had been so long associated. The sketches which he produced twenty years ago bear witness to the inborn faculty—the native humour which found its vent in a profession for the exercise of which he had never been qualified by education, yet in which, with a rare instinct, he at once cultivated and restrained his powers, to the end that he might attain the greatest possible results within the restricted bounds which the limited materials at his command imposed. In all his earlier sketches the humour is paramount, and it is expressed by means of that exaggeration of drawing and character which distinguish the mere caricaturist; but, with this position, a native-born artist like John Leech could never rest content; and we find that he gradually but surely advanced to a higher level, ever progressing, and never so great as at the time of his death—his lamented death at the early age of forty-seven, in the full brightness of his powers, cut down, as it were, like a tree full of sap, and bearing fruit a hundredfold.

We may easily count the living artists who may fairly be said to take a higher position than John Leech. Seen in one aspect, he takes pre-eminence of all, for he has rescued his generation from oblivion. A collection of his works will be for our children's children a record of our customs, our habits, our fashions, our social relations, and even our figure of speech. We shall speak again through him to those who shall come after us; and, in this view, his versatility and the multitude of his productions leave little room for the regret that has sometimes been expressed that such rare faculties should not have found a worthier medium for expression than rough woodcuts in the pages of *Punch*. That he may have had thoughts at times of devoting himself to painting is more than probable; but, if such an intention haunted him, we can hardly regret that it was never developed into practice. The single step made in this direction by the execution of coloured enlargements of his sketches was not hopeful, and only served to show how perfectly, in his ordinary practice, his means were adapted to his end. Like a miniature-painter grappling with the difficulties of fresco, his powers would have been dissipated in vain efforts to achieve a mastery of the materials to the use of which he was unaccustomed. In the education of a painter the training of the hand is no less important than the discipline of the eye; and no spectacle is more painful to witness than the attempt to give expression to ideas in an unintelligible language.

It is as an artist, even more than as a humorist, that John Leech is rightly appreciated among his brethren; and it would be well that the public at large should understand fully the greatness of the loss that we deplore. The difference between his drawings and those of his imitators is one of kind and not only one of degree. He did not merely reproduce a street-incident selected for the illustration of a bit of popular slang, or a hunting-field in order to depict the scrapes of Mr. Briggs, or a Scotch salmon-river or hill-side on purpose to set forth in a ridiculous light the accidents to which sporting tourists are liable: such incidents he took, indeed, for his subjects, and delineated them with wonderful truth and inexhaustible humour; but they

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are also set forth with a graphic power that places the author in the first rank among the artists of his time. There is now no one left among us who can represent not merely the incidents and humour of a hunting-field, but who can, as it were, carry us into the field with him—make us partakers in the excitement of the sport and sensitive to the very atmosphere of the scene; there is no one left who can set before us the real aspect of an English or Continental watering-place so that we instinctively recognise its truthfulness, and this not merely in one or two particulars, but as a whole—the bright sunlight, the movement of the sea, the scudding clouds, being all suggested by a few scratches which he knew how to make infinitely suggestive. The images of the persons and of the things he represented were photographed on his brain, and his drawings were representations of real living people engaged in the pursuit of business or pleasure, and not of a mere collection of models brought together to act parts according to the common recipe of picture-making. In his keen observation, which nothing escaped, and in the power of retaining and turning the fruits of it to account, lay the secret of his influence and his success. His active brain seems latterly to have acted upon his nerves, and he was unable to sleep or to rest; and, though he had been ailing for some time, he died unexpectedly and suddenly at his own house on Saturday evening about seven o'clock. He has rejoined his old friend and schoolfellow Thackeray, and we are left to mourn his loss, and to recall the shadow of the grave, gentle face and dignified presence that have vanished from amongst us like a dream.

MUSIC.

"FIDELIO" AT HER MAJESTY'S—THE CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS.

THE short appendix of a fortnight to the Italian Opera season at Her Majesty's Theatre has included two performances of "Fidelio." It is so lately that these columns recorded the splendid triumphs of Mdle. Titiens as the *Leonora* of Beethoven that we need not again utter a pean in her praise. But managers favour us so rarely by a sight and hearing of this masterpiece that its reappearance must not be passed over in silence. Whether "Fidelio" be or be not an "unfashionable opera," it is certain the announcement that Mdle. Titiens is to play the heroine suffices to fill a theatre in this most unfashionable of months. The sight of this great singer going through the part this day week with the same energy that she showed a few months back suggested only one regret. Many of those who admire Mdle. Titiens the most would be better pleased, for one reason, if they saw her less often. They ask themselves—and the question is one which, put generally, affects the whole artist-life of our century—can it be wise for artists to subject themselves to the tremendous wear and tear incident to what one may call the steam starring system of the day? The great mass of our community contrives to get a holiday, short or long, during some part of the summer or autumn; but newspaper announcements attest that, while the rest of the world is recruiting itself, our great singers are being whirled about Europe only to work harder than they worked in the great capitals. A popular soprano seems to think a country festival, with its three or four oratorios and as many evening concerts, a mere *délassement*, a lounge after the bustle of the opera-season. If she passes through a watering-place where her late London or Paris audience is oxygenizing itself in the sea breezes, a couple of concerts are got up for her in the assembly-rooms or casino. And this will be but a diversion *en route*, for presently the papers will inform us that the songstress is "starring" it in Liverpool or Baden-Baden, by way of filling the vacant weeks that precede the opera-season of Naples or St. Petersburg. And, if there is still a fortnight unaccounted for, an ingenious *impresario* will contrive to fill the gap by a supplementary season in the metropolis. Great artists may claim, like other people, to be allowed to "do what they will with their own," and it is not for bystanders to dispute the wisdom of their choice. It is for the singer to judge whether half-a-dozen years of ceaseless work, kept up at a maximum pressure, to be followed, as it must inevitably be, by a rapid collapse, are sufficiently paid for by half-a-dozen years of fabulous revenue; but it is quite certain that the interests of the art, or of the art-loving public, are not advanced by the system. It was not in this way that great artists have been formed. The quieter careers of another generation—quieter,

though, for that day, active enough—the careers of our Grisis and Rubinis, allowed the artist some time to think, breathe, and feel, off the stage. Journeys were laborious; but they were long and slow, and must have been invigorating rather than otherwise. The modern system of travelling, as Mr. Ruskin truly says, makes the traveller into a parcel; and the time of transit between one capital and another is so short that the singer is scarcely quit of the carburetted hydrogen of one opera-house before he has to breathe that of another. This is not the life to stimulate thought, imagination, or feeling. Artistic powers, to grow into healthy maturity, must have ample repose as well as ample exercise. The life of a Queen's messenger is not conducive to the growth of poetic conceptions. On such a system we can hardly hope to see genius attain its full stature. Young talents will be nipped off or worn out in their first stage; and we must expect to see other Bosios carried off by the casualties of a too arduous career before their career is well opened. Art will have its Sidney Herberts as well as its Palmerstons. The few who are of stronger fibre may carry on through long years of rush and excitement; but the many, whose frames are not of iron—and artistic natures are not often of such tough material—will fall by the way. Let us hope that no such gloomy foreboding will be fulfilled in the case of Mdle. Titiens. May she be one of the happy exceptions. Such a *Leonora* as we have just seen is something that we should have to seek a long way to replace. Though there will be always something to regret in the manner of her singing, for she has now passed the point at which, by care and study, an unfinished and uncertain style can be mended by a change of method, we can ill spare an artist whose large grasp of the noblest characters in the musical drama would make us forget or forgive worse vocal deficiencies. Notwithstanding the symptoms of fatigue in her performance of Saturday last, the spirit and self-abandonment of her acting were as remarkable as ever. The *Florestan* was Signor Gardoni, whose acting, inspired, perhaps, by the magnificent energy of his playmate, answered to the grandeur of the music better than we could have hoped from the usual quietness of his style. The duet of the reunited wife and husband, which finishes the dungeon scene, was sung by both with a spirit which no audience could have resisted. The sense of boundless exultation which the composer has expressed in those few and simple notes came with its full force. But of the music what need to speak? Such music must be left to work its will on the listener. To attempt to exalt its greatness by a verbal analysis would be as vain as it would be to enlarge upon its manifest inequalities. A word must record that Mr. Santley, who was the *Ministro* when the piece was last played, took on this occasion the part of the *Pizarro*. It is one not well suited to his voice, but he acted and sang it with effect. Mdle. Sinico was about the best *Marcellina* we remember. Her musicianly singing told to great advantage in the concerted pieces, especially in the trio in the first act, and in the *finale*, where the part allotted to her is perhaps the most arduous of any on the score. The opera was, on the whole, very well done, neither band nor chorus being below the mark of the full opera season. The audience, too, was more sympathetic than usual, scarcely a person leaving the theatre till the last chord of the stupendous *finale* had been struck.

The fourth of the Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts took place this day week. The series keeps all the interesting features of former years, and the performances are more successful than ever. The area of the concert-room has been enlarged, and must now be something like twice the size of that of any room in London. Coincidentally with this enlargement, however, the management has had the wisdom to strengthen the band in the only department which needed strengthening—namely, the "strings." It numbers now, if we mistake not, twelve first violins, and other instruments in corresponding proportion. This addition brings the band very nearly up to the scale of a first-rate orchestra. For some time past it has proved itself to be first rate in training and discipline. So that the frequenters of the concerts may now congratulate themselves on having a band worthy to be ranked, for real effectiveness, as among the best in Europe. It is the only band that takes a position in England analogous to that of the leading orchestras of Germany. Our orchestral societies are administered on principles so different from that which guides the direction of Mr. Manns's orchestra that they do not enter into the comparison. The Crystal Palace is the real Gewandhaus of

London—the only place where the best of the old and the best of the new music is regularly to be heard—the only place where the amateur may reckon upon making acquaintance, in due time, with all orchestral works of conspicuous merit. At last Saturday's concert the leading attraction was M. Gounod's Second Symphony (in E flat), the piece which was to have been given at one of Mr. Mellon's Gounod nights, but which had to be withdrawn by reason of a mistake in the transmission of the parts from Paris. Of its four movements, the first (*Allegro*, with a short *Adagio* introduction) seemed, on a first hearing, the least effective. The next (*Larghetto non troppo*) is very beautiful. Its leading phrase is not new, but it is treated with the characteristic delicacy of instrumentation which is the most easily recognised feature of M. Gounod's writing. The second part of this movement introduces a new figure, which contrasts pleasantly with the rhythm of the opening phrase. The *Scherzo* (*allegro assai*) is full of character; and the last movement, though a severe critic might call it trivial, makes a spirited *finale*. Few listeners probably will see in the work, as a whole, evidence of any remarkable mastery over the symphonic form of composition. It seems rather to show that the true field of M. Gounod's genius is, after all, the stage; but it is thoroughly pleasant music, always intelligent, and everywhere indicative of a delicate sense of beauty and abhorrence of all that is coarse and uncouth. More intimate acquaintance with it may reveal higher qualities than these; the audience of Saturday last will certainly not be sorry to hear it again. A violin concerto by M. Vieuxtemps, played by Herr Ries, was the other novelty of the concert. It would be hard to find music duller, as it seems to us, than most of M. Vieuxtemps's compositions; and this concerto certainly proved no exception to the rule. The vocal music was contributed by Mr. Santley and Miss Banks. The first sang, besides the love-song of Polyphemus, which would be by this time worn to death if it was not of the stuff which is imperishable, a capital setting by Schumann of Heine's ballad, "The Two Grenadiers." The popular baritone might make this song, which deserves to be better known, a stock concert-piece. The introduction of the "Marseillaise" in the last stanza, as he sings it, could never fail to be a "hit" with any audience.

Such concerts as these would furnish material for a weekly record, but the institution is now so firmly established in popular favour that they stand in no need of recommendation. Their present position shows very happily how the steady pursuit of a definite line of policy, though at first only half understood by the public, will, when steadily pursued, gradually make itself understood, and, in spite of neglect and faint praise, achieve at length a legitimate success. To say may that success continue is truly a superfluous wish. It must if the present excellent management is pursued. R. B. L.

MUSICAL NOTES.

ON Wednesday evening the members of the Polyhymnian Choir gave their first winter concert at the Hanover Square Rooms, under the direction of Mr. Alfred Gilbert. The first half of the programme was made up of glees, part-songs, and solos, the last including a song by Miss Susanna Cole, and others by members of the choir. A pretty female-voice trio ("The Skylark"), by the conductor, was also sung by Mrs. Alfred Gilbert, Miss Cole, and Madame Laura Baxter. The chief feature of the concert was, however, Loder's operatic masque, "The Island of Calypso," composed, we believe, in 1850, for the "National Concerts," then held at Her Majesty's Theatre, and never since, to the best of our knowledge, performed in London. The style of the music is elegant, bright, and refined, reminding us of the composer's well-known, but too seldom heard, "Night-dancers." The choir sang really well, and the limited orchestra employed did its share of the performance irreproachably. The piece is in the cantata form, consisting of a series of choruses, interspersed with songs, duets, and recitatives. Mrs. Alfred Gilbert, whose singing is always refined and artistic, took the part of *Eucharis*. The part, however (the soprano), is, unfortunately, a thankless one, the music, especially in the recitatives, being so unreasonably high that it is hard to imagine it satisfactorily sung unless by a voice of quite exceptional compass. Mrs. Gilbert, in spite of this drawback, showed her usual taste and skill in its execution. The contralto and tenor, *Calypso* and *Telemachus*, were equally well represented by Madame Laura

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Baxter and Mr. Wilbye Cooper; and Mr. Theodore Distin, as *Mentor* (bass), did full justice to his share of the music. The performance was, on the whole, a pleasant and successful one. The choir proved that it can sing well enough to deserve success. Its chief object is the production of compositions of the cantata form; and it is to be hoped that the increasing demand for choral works on that scale may stimulate the production of more of this class. Meanwhile, if there is a lack of such, the production of music so genuine as Mr. Loder's will always be welcome. The choir is fortunate in having such a really able conductor as Mr. Gilbert.

MR. HARRISON'S English Opera season at Her Majesty's Theatre begins on Monday next. His list of singers is a strong one, comprising the names of Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, Mr. Swift, and several more of less note. He also announces a Madame Kenneth, an English soprano with a Continental reputation, and several other newcomers. Miss Pyne is to play *Margaret* in Gounod's "Faust," and the opening performance is to be an English version of "La Traviata."

THE production of Mr. Macfarren's "Hervellyn" at the Covent Garden Opera was deferred from Tuesday to Thursday evening. Mr. Hatton's new opera, "The Rose of Provence," is spoken of as to come out at the same theatre this month. Among the operas mentioned as being ready for production by English composers is one by Mr. G. Osborne.

A SINGULAR *émeute* occurred about ten days ago in the Madrid opera-house. The subscribers had sundry reasons for being ill content with the manager, M. Bagier, and the feeling culminated on this particular evening. The behaviour of the audience was so violent that the Queen had to leave the house, and the performance of the opera was stopped.

MUSIC FOR NEXT WEEK.

NOVEMBER 7th to NOVEMBER 12th.

WEDNESDAY.—Polyhymnion Choir Concert, Hanover Square Rooms, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY.—Crystal Palace Orchestral Concert, 3 p.m.

OPERAS.—

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE (English).
HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE (English).

THE DRAMA.

REOPENING OF THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THIS theatre, though one of the youngest of the metropolitan playhouses, has endured many vicissitudes. Originally—in times when mighty legislators could be found to declare that the performance of the Shakespearian drama was injurious to the people, and that, as they were capable of nothing but noise and inexplicable dumb-show, they should have nothing else—it was devoted to horsemanship, as its name implies. By the leniency or corruption of the magistrates "music and dancing" were in time declared to include *vaudevilles* and farces, and ultimately melodramas and comedies. Our personal knowledge does not go back further than the period when the *Lais* of the age took the theatre, and attracted, if not quite the *beau monde*, all the beauty and talent of the *demi-monde* to it; and when the once-famed Drury Lane, after a century and a half of squalor and remoteness, again rattled with the carriages of the nobility and grandees, as if they had been coming to a rout or a drum at Craven House, or were going to see Betterton at the new theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, or on their way to pay *devoirs* to the beautiful, but false Madame de Querouailles, Duchess of Portsmouth, at her then splendid mansion, designed by Inigo Jones, but now an obscure lodging-house, in Portugal Street.

The reign of Vestris at the Olympic was very brilliant, and there the juvenile talents of Dance, Planché, and Coyne manifested themselves in innumerable fantastic and sparkling little plays, illustrated by the talent of the charming manageress and such theatrical geniuses as Liston and Keeley. Perhaps under her *régime* one of our cleverest actresses, Mrs. Alfred Wigan, obtained or perfected her great theatrical skill. Here, too, the still inimitable Charles Mathews first had his introduction to that public which will not willingly dissolve the acquaintanceship.

When this brilliant coterie passed away, the dingy, not to say disreputable, neighbourhood relapsed into its old raggedness. To be sure the Olympic was still a playhouse; but its glitter was all gone, its prices were reduced, and very strong melodramas, not without talent of a coarse

kind, delighted the eyes, and did not offend the ears, of the very miscellaneous audiences that patronized it. Sixteen-stringed Jack, with his thievish career, and Rochester, with all his wickedness and little of his wit, stirred the spirits of the flocks of young clerks that went to see them. The genius that provided this exciting food was Lemon Rede, who succeeded to Moncrieff, who first naturalized this class of drama amongst us, Wilde, a kind of continuator of the truly celebrated John Reeves's style and humour, performing the principal characters. Through what innumerable managements and experiments the little theatre then went I will not pretend to narrate. One of the most noted events was its being burnt down, a fate to which every theatre is doomed in turn. Leigh Murray, in his best days, when he gave promise of ranking with our Wilkes, Palmers, and Ellistons, had it; and we believe half a hundred actors or speculators can say they have been lessees. The most remarkable of these was a tailor, who wrote plays, without the least interest, that occupied the whole performance to midnight; and the most disgraceful was a City clerk, who, robbing his employers of more than a hundred thousand pounds, committed suicide, to the consternation of a very pretty American actress and of those who partook of his lavish expenditure.

Under the management of the Farren the theatre resumed an acknowledged position, and again was frequented by the better classes. Farren was himself a host, and a host that any one delighted to visit, though the prime of his histrionic talent had passed away. At the latter part of his management appeared a little man who, on his first appearance, was by no means recognised as the great actor he proved to be. But close characterization, a tremendous energy, added to whim, frolic, and animal spirits of the most buoyant kind, soon proved that Robson was a genius. Like a miniature Garrick, he again nightly filled Drury Lane and Wych Street with equipages. Too soon his powers failed him, and the theatre was left to the usual theatrical resources. Mr. and Mrs. Wigan had indeed restored the reign of genuine characteristic comedy during the earlier portion of Robson's career. To Robson succeeded his partner Emden, who produced a drama which boasts of running consecutively for the longest period of any play in the English language. The "Ticket-of-Leave Man," without other intrinsic merit than that of very literally recording a number of incidents in the life of an honest young fellow wrongfully accused, ran till it became an absolute bore to those who look for constant novelties. Removed from the theatre, but having by no means exhausted its extraordinary vitality, the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" closed the old management and left the theatre entirely clear for a new one.

The new management is represented by Mr. Horace Wigan, a remarkably clever personator of character, and a very experienced stage-manager. He reopened the theatre on Wednesday, having re-decorated, re-seated, and greatly improved it. The decorations are of the Pompeian style, very suitable to a *bijou* theatre. The seats in all parts of the house are convenient—in the stalls and boxes luxurious. The audience part is lighted by a centre starlight, veiled by ground-glass, so that a mellow tone is diffused over the house. Mr. Wigan has commenced his season with three entirely new pieces, to show, perhaps, that he starts on an entirely novel platform. Two of these are farces, which we have not seen, the other is a very deep-toned French *mélodrame*, entitled "The Hidden Hand," which we have seen, as performed at the dress rehearsal on Monday. As this was a full and *bond fide* performance, we can safely speak of the play. It probably has been shortened a little, but it must remain otherwise as performed on Monday. The intensely minute representation of a family story connected with a terrible crime would alone proclaim it of Parisian origin; but it requires no such conjectural recognition, as it is a very close rendering of a drama produced some fifteen months since at the Ambigu entitled "L'Aïeule,"—the Grandmother. The present version is reported to be by Mr. Tom Taylor, although it was not so announced.

The principle of these kind of plays is to represent a story in complete action, and with as near an approach to actuality as the stage will permit. Plot, with such dramatists, is everything; and, so far from a play being considered as the medium of saying fine things, it is esteemed the rankest heresy to utter a word more than would occur amongst the most prosaic people. Action and situation are all, and language a mere explanation or connexion of the two. The actual—I do not

use the vague word natural, because that creates a confusion between things created and things made—but I say the actual, whether artificial or natural, is the great guiding-compass of modern dramatists. To be real is the object. Whether with the idea of being illusive I know not; but, if that be the notion, it is a cardinal mistake, for there is no illusion so complete as that which the imagination creates. However this may be, to realize the actual is the aim of this drama; and, as far as reality of representation goes, it is realized by an extraordinary amount of cleverness, skill, and labour on the part of the actors, scene-painters, and stage-manager. The manners, dress, mode of living, furniture, and conduct of the family represented are wonderfully produced on the stage. The group consists of a noble Welsh family, domiciled at a castle in Wales in the time of James the Second. The persons represented are the grandmother, who has had a daughter (now dead) married to the lord of the piece. The granddaughter of the first wife lives, and to obtain for her the title and estates is the object of the grandmother. The lord is married again, and his second wife has had a daughter, who is also present. The second wife, who has for ten years been neglected by her *roué* husband, has formed an attachment to the very man her daughter has fallen in love with. She soon, however, repents and conquers this illicit love; but it suffices to bring her into the most horrible of situations—that of being suspected to be the slow poisoner of her own child.

In this unjust, but not improbable suspicion consist the distress and the interest of the play. A hidden hand nightly tampers with the draught of the second wife's daughter; and this proves at last to be the grandmother's. She is seen by the granddaughter, for whom she commits the crime, pouring the poison through the hangings of the bedroom. As the granddaughter will not convict one who has so doted on her, she refuses to reveal who the real criminal is. The grandmother, only stimulated the more to serve her, contrives at a party interview to put poison into the glass of water the invalid is about to take. The favourite granddaughter sees it, and is so shocked that she says she will drink it, when the old grandmother dashes it away from her darling and, declaring her own guilt, poisons herself.

The modes by which the progress of the crime and the growth of cruelly misplaced suspicions are developed are highly ingenious and very intense; and the effect is heightened by every accessory of real representation and theatrical effect. The lime-light sheds its deadly hues on the half-poisoned girl, who is seen in a fitful sleep suffering from the poison; and all the adjuncts are in gloomy unison with the act. There is a real interest created towards the falsely suspected wife; and all this part of the play works up to a sombre intensity of interest. A complication of jealousy on the part of the *roué* husband is not so well contrived, and somewhat encumbers the main interest. The four scenes are so cleverly got up, and the family group are exhibited with such minute regard to actualities, that the action passes like a veritable reality. The acting is also very good. Miss Kate Terry played the neglected, yet loving and forgiving wife with great delicacy of expression and with extreme power and pathos when her tender nature is outraged by the suspicion of such a revolting crime. The ladies are particularly effective. Miss Foote was the favourite granddaughter, Miss Louisa Moore the other daughter, and Mrs. Bowring the proud, dotting, and murderous grandmother. Mr. Neville was the *roué* lord, who returns to re-woo and re-win his own wife; and he gave the mingled emotions of the part with much truth and skill. Two eccentric characters are introduced. The one, an old Welsh retainer, with so much of the bard in him as to fancy himself a magician; but he is assuredly no conjuror, and his character is one that runs the constant hazard of falling into the burlesque, although it was carefully played by Mr. Vincent. The other eccentric is a young man of the family, who is a kind of Sir Charles Easy transformed into a physician. Mr. Coghlan, who played the part, had a very proper horror of falling into a stacy utterance; but he runs almost to the other extreme, and sometimes lacks the commonest emphasis.

Many will go to see the play on account of the perfection with which it is got up and the cleverness of its performance. For the popular feeling, we think it is too little relieved; whilst, for the intellectual, there is but little pure dramatic development in it. It was, however, very much admired and applauded, and, of its class, is certainly extremely good. F. G. T.

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
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